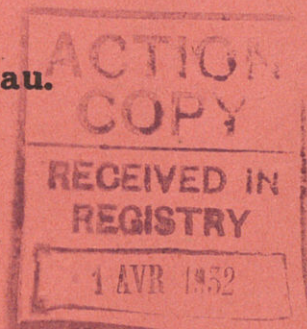


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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1931.

CAIRO,
GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1932.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE

PAGE

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

1.—Cigarettes	1
2.—The Hadj Hassan—Morris case	2
3.—The ex. "Victoria" affair (Lloyd Trusting)—(The "Fanny" affair)	6
4.—Seizure of 7 kilos, 310 grammes of hashish concealed in the engine of a motor car	10
5.—Seizure of 1 kilo, 50 grammes of heroin	10
6.—Smuggling in baggage sent through the Société Orientale de Tourisme	11
7.—Seizure of 25 kilos and 250 grammes of Italian hashish	12
8.—Seizure of 1 kilo, 50 grammes of hashish	13
9.—The Philadelphia case	14
10.—Affair of Lloyd	21
11.—Seizure of 12 kilos of hashish in Cairo	24
12.—Using the British Navy to transport hashish	26
13.—Seizure of 51 kilos and 200 grammes of hashish disguised in sacks of gypsum	26
14.—Another half-stone case	27
15.—German firm importing hashish in contraband packages	27
16.—Trafficking in hashish by a chauffeur of the Turkish Legation	28

Chapter II.—Development of Proventions
Adopted against Smuggling.

1.—Seizure of 1,500 kilos of hashish and 2,500 kilos of opium	29
2.—Tricks of the Trade:— (a) Customs Administration	31
(b) Local Traffickers	32
3.—Measures taken by Customs, Customs and Police authorities on board steamers, etc.	33
4.—Transportation	34
5.—Use of Bombs	35
(a) The first case of a Government steamer seized by drug traffickers	35
(b) Fight with drug smugglers	36

CAIRO,

GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1932.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
PREFACE	IX

CHAPTER I.—FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

1.—Chaskes—Glickmann—Friedmann organisation	1
2.—The Hadjioannou—Macris gang	2
3.—The s.s. "Victoria" affair (Lloyd Triestino)—(The "Fanny" affair)	6
4.—Seizure of 7 kilos, 310 grammes of hashish concealed in the engine of a motor car	10
5.—Seizure of 1 kilo, 50 grammes of heroin	10
6.—Smuggling in baggage sent through the Société Orientale de Tourisme	11
7.—Seizure of 39 kilos and 350 grammes of Istanbul hashish	12
8.—Seizure of heroin with the Chief Engineer of the Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Aventino." (The case of Fares El Genedi)	13
9.—The pine powder affair	19
10.—Affair of Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Pilsna"	21
11.—Seizure of 13 kilos of hashish in Cairo	22
12.—Using the British Navy to transport hashish	23
13.—Seizure of 51 kilos and 200 grammes of hashish dissimulated in sacks of gypsum	25
14.—Another mill-stone case	27
15.—German firm soliciting business in contraband narcotics	27
16.—Trafficking in heroin by a chauffeur of the Turkish Legation	28

CHAPTER II.—ENDEAVOURS OF PREVENTIVE AUTHORITIES AGAINST SMUGGLING.

1.—Seizure of 7·500 kilos of hashish and 2·950 kilos of opium	30
2.—Tricks of the Trade :—	
(a) Customs Administration	31
(b) Local Traffickers	33
3.—Narcotics seized by Coastguards, Customs and Police authorities on board steamers, etc.	36
4.—Transshipment	44
5.—Roll of Honour :—	
(a) The first case of a Government agent killed by drug traffickers	45
(b) Fight with Sinai smugglers	47

CHAPTER III.

(A) *Seizures.*

	PAGE.
1.—Seizures	51
2.—Prevalence of Addiction	52
3.—The Armenian band of Artin Yacoub Kazandjian	55
4.—Seizure of 7,910 kilos of hashish and 5,585 kilos of heroin in the Cairo Railway Station. (The case of Habib Aziz)	60

(B) *Present situation in the interior of the country.*

1.—Nationalities of traffickers	64
2.—Trades of narcotic addicts and persons involved in the trade	65
3.—Ages and Professions of persons in the trade	66
4.—Number of persons who were in Central Prison on 1st October, 1931, under the Law on Narcotics	67
5.—Note by H.E. El Lewa Tawfiq Abdalla Pasha, Director-General, Egyptian Prisons Department	68
6.—Turkish opium	70
7.—Comparative statement showing results of analysis of narcotics during the years from 1921 to 1931 as reported by the Medico-Legal Officer	72
8.—Analysis of 500 prisoner addicts	73

CHAPTER IV.—LEGISLATION.

1.—Judgments by Native Tribunals and statement of fines imposed and collected	85
2.—Expulsions	87
3.—Judgments by Consular Courts	88
4.—Egyptian Legislation	89
5.—Foreign Narcotics Legislation as applied in Egypt	91
6.—A note on the Geneva Conference for the limitation of manufacture of narcotic drugs	97
7.—List of penalties in various countries	100

CHAPTER V.—TREATMENT OF ADDICTION IN EGYPT.

1.—Drug addicts and drug addiction, by Dr. H. W. Dudgeon, Director, Lunacy Division, Egypt	106
2.—Note by Dr. R. S. Miller	109

	PAGE.
3.—Heroin addicts and so-called cures, by Dr. A. G. Biggam, Professor, Clinical Medicine	113
4.—A note on treatment for narcotics addiction, by El Miralai F. D. Baker Bey, Assistant Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau	121

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ADDICTION.

1.—Case of payment of labour wages in the form of heroin tickets in lieu of money	131
2.—Divorce through addiction to and trafficking in drugs	132
3.—Deaths reported from places where Sanitary Offices exist as caused by drugs	133

CHAPTER VII.

1.—Cost and adulteration	134
---------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFICE.

1.—Internal organisation	144
2.—Denunciations and reports received from the public	145

CHAPTER IX.

Propaganda	146
-------------------	-----

CHAPTER X.

Director's Speech at the Geneva Conference, 23rd February, 1931 ...	147
---	-----

Illustrations. FOR 1931.

	<i>To follow Page</i>
1.—The Hadjioannou—Macris gang	2
2.—The "Fanny" case—s.s. "Victoria" affair (Lloyd Triestino) ...	6
3.—Hashish concealed in the engine of a motor car	10
4.—Box used for transport of hashish between Syria and Egypt ...	11
5.—Grooved planks contained in preceding box	11
6.—Fares El Genedi s.s. "Aventino" affair (Lloyd Triestino) ...	15
7.—The pine powder affair	19
8.—s.s. "Pilsna" affair	21
9.—Hashish dissimulated in sacks of gypsum	25
10.—Mill-stone case	27
11.—Case of the chauffeur of the Turkish Legation	29
12.—Plate racks, secret compartments and other devices used in the Artin Kazandjian affair	55
13.—The Habib Aziz case	61
14.—Papaver Somniferum L.	96
15.—Cannabis Sativa L.	97
16.—Erythroxylon Coca	98
17.—Comparison of physique	107
18.—Withdrawal symptoms	120

Graphs.

1.—Comparison of seizures	51
2.—Traffickers and Addicts in prison	67
3.—Comparative results of Analysis by the Medico-Legal Department	72

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1931.

January 6th, 1932.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE PRIME MINISTER.

EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the third Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

Owing to the number of important cases dealt with during the year, I am in some difficulty as to what to include in the Report and what to eliminate: I propose, therefore, to confine my introductory remarks to a very brief review of the work done.

The year started with my attendance at the meeting of the Advisory Committee on opium and other dangerous drugs at Geneva on February 23rd, 1931. On page 147 of this Report I have thought good to reprint the address that I made to the Conference. My task, again, was the unpleasant one of exposing the facts concerning one particular country, in this instance Turkey, though it was made easier by the fact that Turkey herself had already stated that she had exported two tons of morphine and four tons of heroin during the first six months of 1930. This export she called legitimate and the League called illegitimate.

On May 27th, I had the honour to attend, again, at Geneva as representing Egypt on the Conference for Limitation of Manufacture of Narcotics. The Conference lasted for seven weeks and resulted in the adoption of a Convention which certainly is an improvement but which is not the Convention of Direct Limitation that some of us had hoped to see. The discussions were highly technical and were inevitably limited largely to the experts of the manufacturing countries.

In the body of this Report will be found a more detailed account of the Conference.

A bright moment in the interminable discussions of seven long weeks was when I was able to show the Conference an act of practical value by presenting the sum of L.E. 500 which Your Excellency had contributed towards the expenses of the Anti-Narcotic Secretariat of the League.

The outstanding feature of the year has been the ample confirmation of my January statement that the white drugs being imported into Egypt today come almost exclusively from the Turkish factories.

In this connection, I cannot do better than quote from the Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board of the League of Nations submitted to the Council of the League on August 20th, 1931 :—

“The situation in Turkey has been a cause of anxiety to the Board for some time past. The Opium Advisory Committee reported so fully on the question to the Council in February 1931, that it seems unnecessary to repeat the facts here. They were considered by the Board at its meeting in January and again in April. The Board then concluded that there appeared to be a real danger of Turkey becoming, if it had not already become, a centre of the illicit traffic ; and therefore on April 20th, 1931, it addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the League in accordance with the terms of Articles 24 and 26 of the Geneva Convention requesting him to inform the Turkish Government that the Board proposed to discuss the matter at its next Session beginning on August 10th and to invite the Turkish Government to send a representative to be present at this discussion. On August 12th the situation in Turkey was accordingly further discussed by the Board. In the presence of the Turkish representative, the question was again discussed on August 20th.

The Board came to the conclusion that during the year 1930 and during the first weeks of 1931 there was no doubt that Turkey had become a centre of the illicit traffic. But the duty of the Board under Articles 24 and 26 of the Geneva Convention being to see whether there is a *present* danger of the country in question becoming or continuing to be a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board has thought fit to take notice of certain recent events. It appears from the information at the disposal of the Board that after the issue of the Decree of February 15th, 1931, by the Turkish Government concerning the control of narcotic drugs, one of the three drug factories situated at Constantinople was closed and the other two placed under the strictest

supervision. Since that date the illegal export of manufactured narcotic drugs from Turkey has practically ceased and only one seizure of narcotic substances of Turkish provenance has been reported to the Advisory Committee. Moreover, the Board has learned that a draft law for the establishment of a monopoly of narcotics has been presented to the Turkish National Assembly. There is, therefore, evidence that the Turkish Government has realised the necessity of taking rigorous and effective measures to suppress the illicit traffic."

It must not, however, be supposed that the danger has entirely ceased with these measures of control. From statistics furnished to the League by the French Government it has now become known that during the first six months of 1930 more than two tons of morphine and two tons of heroin managed to escape control in France and get into the illicit traffic. It is not clear whether the French factories were responsible for these $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of illicit narcotics, but, in any case, the Permanent Opium Board, in commenting upon this, pertinently remarks that it is much to be regretted that such a thing should have occurred more than one year after the coming into force of the Geneva Convention.

Adding these $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the Turkish total which I gave in last year's Report (*i.e.* 6 tons of morphine and heroin in the first half of 1930 *none of which could be satisfactorily accounted for*) it therefore appears that over 10 tons of narcotic drugs of addiction passed into the illicit traffic during that period.

"This illicit traffic thrives in the dark" says the Permanent Opium Board. "As soon as a Government has traced it to its source and proclaimed the facts to the world, we may be confident that the traffic will be suppressed. It is this conviction that renders the prospect for the future so much more hopeful than it has been in the past."

As I have more than once pointed out to Your Excellency the main duty of this Bureau, as I conceive it, is precisely this: "to trace the illicit traffic to its source and proclaim the facts, through you, to the world." This I have endeavoured to do in my Annual Reports and it is a source of no small satisfaction to me, as I believe it must be to Your Excellency also, to find that Egypt's proclamation of facts and figures has been upheld and confirmed by the powerful International Board at Geneva with its world-wide sources of information.

The Turkish Government in publishing the figures quoted recognized the facts and has given her solemn assurance that from now onwards this illicit traffic in narcotic drugs is to cease.

Although not a Member of the League and unable for reasons stated elsewhere to sign the final Convention, she has undertaken to apply the export-import permit system which is the basis of control of the drug traffic by other League Members.

At the end of September I was authorised by Your Excellency to pass through Turkey on my way back from leave with the object of forming a personal liaison with the Turkish officials concerned with Police matters in general and narcotic control in particular. I had the honour to be received by Ismet Pasha, Tewfiq Rushdi Bey, Shukri Kaya Bey and Refiq Bey, who all assured me of the determination of the Turkish Government to enforce most strictly their new legislation concerning the manufacture and trade in narcotic drugs.

Refiq Bey, as Minister of Public Health, is the official who actually controls the three narcotic factories in Istanbul and two hours conversation with him, while showing me the difficulties with which he has to contend, made me at the same time very hopeful for the future.

The continued existence of the three foreign owned factories in Istanbul has resulted for Turkey in: (1) a most difficult and expensive Police problem, (2) the grave risk of local white drug addiction, (3) the presence in Istanbul of scores of international smugglers ready for any rascality and, finally, (4) obtaining for Istanbul the unenviable reputation of being the world's centre of the Narcotic Contraband Trade.

To my mind these very serious effects must completely counter-balance any economic profit gained by an increased sale of local grown opium.

I am absolutely convinced that Turkey's own interests lie in closing down these three foreign factories, possibly opening one factory under Government direction at some place in the interior, such as Afium Kara Hissar, for the manufacture of the necessary drugs for home consumption and negotiating an agreement with the European Cartel of drug manufacturers for an arrangement by which Turkey would undertake not to manufacture drugs for export in return for an undertaking by the Cartel to take a specific proportion of their opium requirements from Turkey.

On my return to Cairo I despatched Miralai Baker Bey at once to Ankara and Istanbul to hand over to Refiq Bey complete lists of the contrabandiers known to us in Istanbul and to work out in detail future arrangements for direct correspondence with the Turkish Police on all narcotic matters.

I hope shortly to come to an agreement with them whereby their Consular representatives here and abroad will refuse visas for Turkey to a black list of well-known foreign traffickers who are constantly visiting Istanbul.

The Turkish Government, having now made the declarations they have, I am confident that my next year's Report will be able to show a great improvement in that direction.

Annual reports, to be comparable from one year to another, should : (1) give account of everything that has happened during the year under review, even at the risk of republishing facts that were well known at the time of their occurrence and which possibly some people had hoped were forgotten ; (2) include nothing which does not come within the statistical twelve months.

These principles have been adhered to but so much has happened during the last two months that to omit all mention for another twelve months of certain important facts is to leave in Your Excellency's mind an incorrect impression of the actual situation. An important step forward has been taken by the Greek Minister in summoning together a Committee of experts to draw up and submit to his Government a draft of a new Narcotic Law. I should be failing in my duties if I did not emphasize to Your Excellency the very great activity that the Greek authorities in Egypt are displaying to remove the difficulties that I have had to refer to in my report.

In Syria also a very important enquiry is being held into the hashish traffic at Beyrut and it is to be expected that the results will lead to the much needed reform of the Syrian Legislation.

Since October things have been moving very rapidly in Turkey : some very important seizures of contraband narcotics have been made by the Public Health Authorities and the Istanbul Police, the factories have been submitted to a close and constant inspection and the contraband fraternity are finding life risky and difficult.

As a result of this tightening of control, two foreign managers of one of the narcotic factories have been deported from Turkey for continuous contraband trafficking and their places taken by certain Turks of

high political standing who will no doubt ensure the carrying out of the Government policy of efficient control.

I must, however, this year emphasize the very unsatisfactory condition of affairs in another quarter, *i.e.*, on the Lloyd Triestino steamers.

In 1929, I called the attention of the Italian authorities to the smuggling that was being conducted by the personnel of the Lloyd Triestino and SITMAR boats running from Trieste and Naples; enquiries were made, my allegations more than confirmed and I was assured that drastic action would be taken.

This year these Trieste Lloyd boats again figure largely as carriers of drugs from Trieste and Piraeus-Istanbul to Egypt.

Two of the most important cases which appear in this Report originated on board the new luxury Lloyd Triestino steamer "Victoria."

Take again the case of the Chief Engineer of the s.s. "Aventino;" here is a trusted official of thirty years' service who succumbs to a bribe that is not going to bring him more than L.E. 25 at the most.

Take again RENATO DEL NEGRO, the well-known trafficker of Trieste, who has been constantly reported to the authorities as the man who "works" these ships' crews; I have not yet heard of his arrest.

Another typical case is that of the "Pilsna" quoted on page 21.

No one can persuade me that the identity of these smuggling personnel of the Trieste Lloyd steamers is not fully known to the ships' officers who, by continued inaction, contribute to the practice.

I take this opportunity of begging the Directors of the Trieste Lloyd Line to confirm my statements by a few simple enquiries among trusted members of their staff; the most notorious runners can then be caught out on board and tried either by the Alexandria Italian Consular Court where I know they will get no mercy, or better still by the judicial authorities of their home ports.

It is high time that a Company of this standing put a stop to this trafficking by ships' personnel and to the carrying of suspicious cargo.

I have heard it argued that shipping companies in general cannot afford to be too particular about the cargo they carry, that they are business firms and that if they make difficulties about doubtful

cargo, they are boycotted and refused general cargo. I can hardly believe that such an argument can apply to a Line of the standing of the Trieste Lloyd.

While I have been attending Conferences and visiting Turkey, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and its branches have been very busy and details of the more important cases will be found in Chapter I of the Report.

Hashish is again becoming a big problem.

In spite of a very successful year by the Coastguards and Frontiers, large quantities of hashish continue to come into the country from Syria and further supplies are now being smuggled in from Turkey and, I think, Yugo Slavia. The Syrian problem would be largely solved for us if only possession were an offence under Syrian legislation as well as cultivation and transport; at present it is not and large quantities are lying in store in the Lebanon and other places, untouched by the authorities and untouchable, ready for running into Egypt on a favourable opportunity. This increase of hashish smuggling is, however, a clear sign of the increased difficulties in obtaining the white drugs. The same may be said of the marked increase in opium smuggling from abroad.

The European press has recently reported very fully the trial of the chemist Muller at Basle and the final sentence of the Court, *viz.*:—

DR. MULLER, 9 months' impt. and 20,000 francs fine.

DR. RAUCH, 4 months' impt. and 10,000 francs fine.

BALINARE, 6 weeks' impt. and 1,000 francs fine.

It is no small satisfaction to us that this complete exposé of the Central European gangs should have originated with this Bureau's seizure in the Cairo Customs on October 26th, 1929, of the now famous tins of glue containing twelve kilos of a heroin derivative. Bimbashi MARC of this Bureau was sent off hotfoot to Basle and within a few hours the Basle Police had traced the stuff to the laboratory of Dr. MULLER. Two years' patient work by judge HUBER of the Basle Parquet has now shown what anyone who tries to fight the dope traffic is up against and the crying need for international agreement to extradition for narcotic trafficking and for penalties that will be really deterrent.

Elsewhere in this Report I have shown how the work is handicapped by inadequate foreign legislation. May I here say that I continue to receive the fullest help from the principal foreign Consuls in this country and it is not they who stand in the way of more drastic treatment of traffickers: it is their legislation which they cannot but follow.

I had hoped to be able to include in this Report a detailed account of the MOHAMED NAFE case; this, however, cannot be done so long as it is still sub judice. This much, however, can be said without prejudice that when the full details of this case are exposed in Court an amazing light will be thrown on the ramifications of the contraband traffic in this and neighbouring countries.

To my mind it is the most important local case that we have had in Egypt; the arrests have spread panic and confusion among the traffickers, no one knowing when his turn for arrest may come or what proofs the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau now has. If we obtain the convictions that we expect, this country will be rid for some years to come of many of the most sinister figures of its underworld.

The graph after page 71 of the work of the Medico-legal analysts is very striking as showing the enormous increase in their work since the introduction of narcotics into this country.

The case of the corporal of the Frontiers Administration described on page 47 is illustrative of the keenness of the gallant men of that force and of the ever present danger of anti-contraband work.

The graph after page 67 is interesting as showing the decrease in the number of persons convicted for addiction and the increase of those convicted for trafficking.

I believe that the figures give a clear indication of the situation today in Egypt. Addiction to white drugs though still terribly prevalent, is not as widespread as before; hundreds of people, however, beduins, fellahîn, officials and all sorts, possibly formerly honest, have been tempted into trafficking by the profits to be made and are now paying the penalty.

This amply illustrates my contention that the damage done to a country by drug addiction is not merely the medical damage done to the addicts but is the much more serious harm done by the widespread corruption introduced by it into all classes of society.

It is in this connection that I would urge that full consideration be given to my demands under the heading of legislation.

I hope during this winter to visit some of the big provincial centres to stir up the local authorities to more active cooperation. This Bureau, with its very small over-time personnel, cannot possibly deal with the retail traffic in the provinces, and it is up to the Mudiria authorities to clear up and clear out the hundreds of small retailers who are known to everyone ; the continued existence of these dealers can easily become a source of great danger to the honesty of the Police of the locality.

Starting as we now are on the work of 1932, I sincerely hope that improvement in anti-narcotic work abroad may lighten our burden here ; whether or not we have yet got quite to the top of the hill I am not sure ; I hope we have as there have been moments when I have sometimes doubted whether our horse-power was sufficient to carry the load to its destination.

The work has been very heavy and has only been got through by the determination and enthusiasm of the officials of the Bureau.

Here I wish to pay tribute to the excellent work of Miralai BAKER Bey who, through a long and trying summer, has had on his hands the entire direction of the Bureau and the preparing of this Report in addition to unusually onerous police duties.

Kaimakam JAYS Bey with the assistance of Sagh. BURBROOK at Alexandria has brought off some very successful cases while the Cairo cases have been very efficiently handled by Bimbashi MARC, Mr. GORDON FARRER and Bimbashi HASSAN LUTFI KABODAYA Eff. The Port Said sub-Bureau in the hands of Bimbashi GILES has amply justified its formation.

Mr. NASHED HANNA and his clerks have maintained a very high standard of secretarial work which it must be remembered is done after office hours as overtime.

Maître RIAD RISQALLA has been invaluable as representing the Parquet in all the big cases and is now an expert on the subject.

A special word of thanks is due to BAHGAT Bey, Director of the Government Press, and to the Survey Department for the care with which this and previous reports have been printed and illustrated. 7,000 copies were distributed last year and the demand increases annually.

I have no hesitation in bringing to the notice of Your Excellency the work of these officials, especially as by the rules of the service as little mention as possible is made by me of the names of individual officers in our press communiqués.

The Press continues to be a very great assistance to the Bureau in giving full publicity to our cases and in helping to consolidate public opinion against the narcotic traffic.

If a fault can be found with the Press, it is the too frequent mention of the name of the Director. But I feel that my colleagues accept this, as I do, as meaning the collective organisation of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

Will Your Excellency permit me, in conclusion, to express my thanks for the personal interest that you have always, in spite of other numberless pressing matters, been ready to devote to such problems as I have been obliged to refer to you.

Our endeavours to discover and proclaim the truth about the traffic in narcotics have, if I may be allowed to say so, been further quickened by the constant encouragement accorded to our work by His Majesty the King.

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient servant,

T. W. RUSSELL, *Lewa,*

*Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau
and Commandant Cairo City Police.*

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1931.

CHAPTER I.—FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

CHASKES—GLICKMANN—FRIEDMANN ORGANISATION—THE HADJIOANNOU MACRIS GANG—THE S.S. "VICTORIA" AFFAIR (THE "FANNY" AFFAIR)—SEIZURE OF 7 KILOS, 310 GRAMMES OF HASHISH CONCEALED IN THE ENGINE OF A MOTOR CAR—SEIZURE OF 1 KILO, 50 GRAMMES OF HEROIN—SMUGGLING IN BAGGAGE SENT THROUGH SOCIÉTÉ ORIENTALE DE TOURISME—SEIZURE OF 39 KILOS AND 350 GRAMMES OF ISTANBUL HASHISH—SEIZURE OF HEROIN WITH THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE S.S. "AVENTINO," (THE CASE OF FARES EL-GENEDI)—THE PINE-POWDER AFFAIR—AFFAIR OF THE S.S. "PILSNA"—SEIZURE OF 13 KILOS OF HASHISH IN CAIRO—USING THE BRITISH NAVY TO TRANSPORT HASHISH—SEIZURE OF 51 KILOS AND 200 GRAMMES OF HASHISH DISSIMULATED IN SACKS OF GYPSUM—ANOTHER MILL-STONE CASE—GERMAN FIRM SOLICITING BUSINESS IN CONTRABAND NARCOTICS—TRAFFICKING IN HEROIN BY A CHAUFFEUR OF THE TURKISH LEGATION.

The Chaskes—Glickmann—Friedmann Organisation.

This case, which was mentioned in detail in last year's report, has been tried at Vienna and the following sentences were passed against the accused :—

LUDWIG AUER ... 4 months' imprisonment and a fine of 12,000 shillings, or, in the event of non-payment, a further 120 days imprisonment.

TRAJAN SCHOR ... 2 months' imprisonment, a fine of 3,000 shillings and deportation.

MICHEL HALPERN 3 months' imprisonment, a fine of 5,000 shillings or a further 100 days' imprisonment and deportation.

GABRIEL WEINSTEIN One month's imprisonment, a fine of 600 shillings or a further 30 days' imprisonment and deportation.

FRAU FRIEDMANN One month's imprisonment, a fine of 6,000 shillings or a further 60 days' imprisonment and deportation.

FUCHS Acquitted.

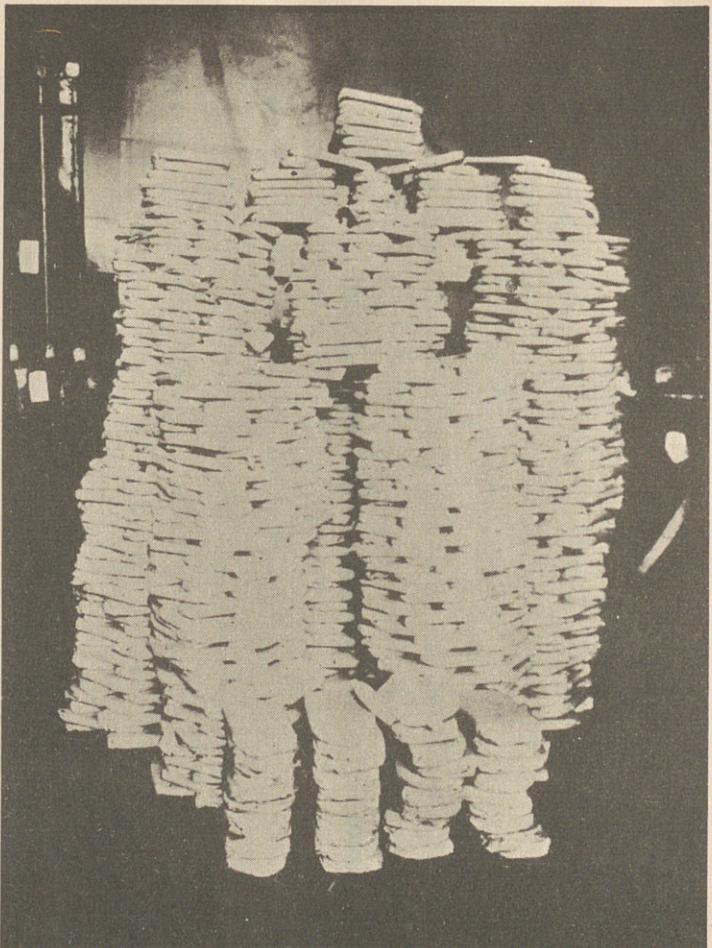
In demanding severe sentences for the accused, the Crown Prosecutor pointed out that Vienna had become a centre for drug-traffickers because of the mildness of the Austrian drug laws, and drew an unfavourable comparison with the severe sentences inflicted on the accomplices of the accused in the case in Cairo.

The Hadjioannou-Macris Gang.

Towards the end of 1930, information reached the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the effect that a certain Greek named JASON HADJIOANNOU, a man of wealth and social standing in Alexandria, and owner of a well-known hotel near the sea front there, had, in partnership with another Greek and a well-known smuggler of the name of GEORGE MACRIS, approached a third person and entrusted to him the mission of proceeding to Istanbul in order to bring back half a ton of hashish and a quantity of heroin to Egypt.

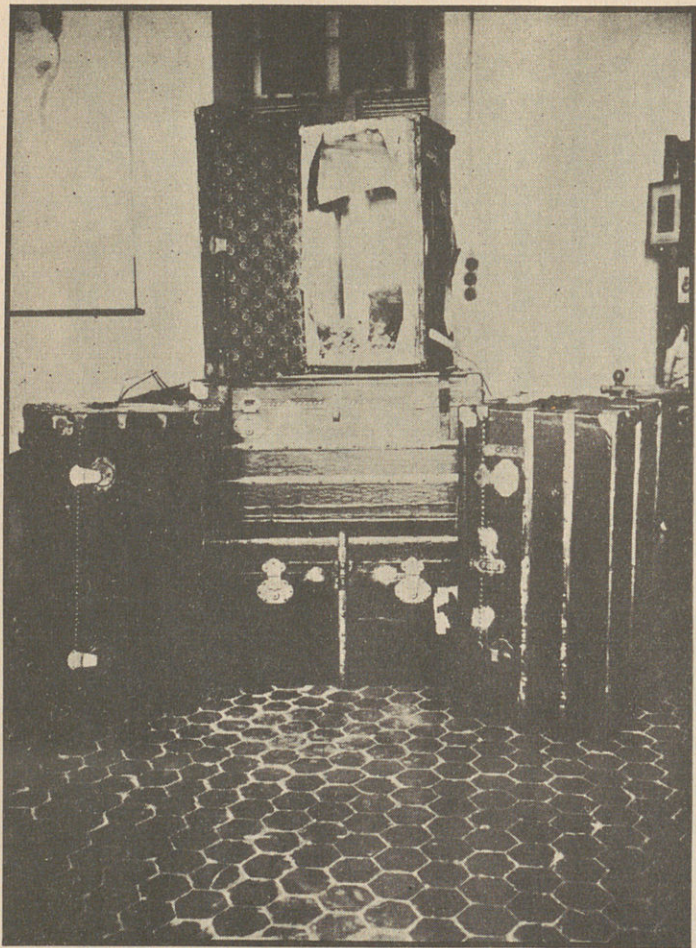
The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau got in touch with this third person prior to his departure on his mission and arranged matters with him so that, on his return to Alexandria with his precious consignment, a wireless from the ship on which he was travelling reached shore ahead of him.

قضية حاجي يوانو ومكريس
HADJIOANNOU-MACRIS CASE.
AFFAIRE HADJIOANNOU-MACRIS.



محتويات الحقائب التي مرت من الجمارك بواسطة الخطاب المزور

Contents of trunks.
Le contenu des valises.



حقائب مرت من الجمارك بواسطة الخطاب المزور

Trunks as passed by means of forged letter.
Valises passées par les moyens d'une lettre contrefaite.

Thus the Bureau was all prepared for the arrival of the s.s. "UMBRIA" in Alexandria harbour on January 17th, 1931. The Alexandria Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, working with infinite discretion and care, soon got in touch with the messenger of HADJIOANNOU and learnt that the hashish was in five travelling trunks bearing counterfeit Italian Consular seals, weighed over half a ton, was of pure Stambouli make and was to be passed through the Customs on a Consular request.

This request took the form of a letter on the official stationery of the Italian Consulate at Alexandria bearing genuine Consular seals and the forged signature of the Italian Consul-Juge. It described the goods as "books for the Italian Legation in Cairo" and asked for immunity from Customs examination.

Armed with this document, the messenger had no difficulty in clearing the trunks through the Customs and reaching three taxis conveniently placed outside the gates wherein the trunks were quickly stowed. The leading taxi driven by a Police Officer in disguise and guided by the messenger made its way out through the city and into the Ramleh district, eventually stopping at a Villa close to the Summer Palace Hotel where the trunks were off-loaded and carried inside.

Meanwhile there was considerable activity in the Summer Palace Hotel where the partners and owners of the "coup" who had taken rooms there were cheerfully discussing their success and waiting for their messenger to come along with the news that the stuff had been all satisfactorily hidden in the villa across the way.

The subsequent dramatic arrest of all the gang is best described in the words of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau officer, JAYS BEY, who directed the whole affair. He reports as follows:—

"The transfer of the five trunks concluded, Sagh. Burbrook was seen (after the departure of the other two empty taxis) to depart with our agent. (Sagh. Burbrook was disguised as a taxi driver).

Sagh. Burbrook encountered by me shortly afterwards, reported that he had left his "client" at the Summer Palace Hotel where he had joined his associates. Sagh. Burbrook by my order drove me up to the hotel where, espying our agent and the other two (*i.e.* two other members of the gang, *viz.* MACRIS and DIMOPOULOS) clearly *en evidence*

in a nook, I divested myself of overcoat and hat and called for breakfast, indicating my desire to have it served at a table adjoining the trio.

While waiting for my meal to appear, I overheard quite clearly—their table being but a yard distant—the two principals enquire agitatedly as to the success of our agent in the Customs, and en route and on arrival at the villa. Their conversation was interrupted by a call from Cairo on the 'phone. DIMOPOULOS replied. (All telephone trunk calls have been checked and a list compiled of Cairo telephone contacts).

A further burst of conversation was interrupted by a local call for DIMOPOLO on the 'phone. At this juncture I decided to intervene. Calling in Sagh. Burbrook from his taxi at the hotel steps, I arrested all three and left them in his care. I replied myself to the telephone and, speaking in Greek, learnt that my contact at the other end of the line was one "THENIS from the Syracuse" who wanted to know whether everything had gone off without a hitch. I replied that the stuff was in the villa. "THENIS" then enquired whether he might now come along to the hotel. I accorded a hearty invitation to his suggestion. I now called in the Police and Parquet officials and had the three "arrests" searched. The keys of the five trunks were found on MACRIS. Sagh. Burbrook and I then made for the villa in order to seize these trunks. On our way we met "THENIS" hurrying hot-foot to the hotel. He had lost no time in responding to my invitation. When informed that he was about to be arrested he was inclined to show some opposition, but was quickly induced to reconsider his attitude.

In view of MACRIS' arrest with the keys on his person, I thought it only right that he should preside at the raid of the villa and the opening of the five trunks. It was necessary to break into the villa as the inhabitants would not open the door. Opened in the presence of the Parquet Agent, the five trunks were found to contain high-grade Stambouli hashish."

The subsequent enquiry into the details of this audacious attempt which occupied the Alexandria Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau for over six months may conveniently be divided into two main sections. The first was concerned with the smugglers themselves, the identification of their associates in Egypt and Istanbul, the

قضية حاجي يوانو ومكريس

HADJIOANNOU-MACRIS CASE.
AFFAIRE HADJIOANNOU-MACRIS.



R^e CONSULATO GENERALE D'ITALIA
ALESSANDRIA (EGITTO)

Alessandria, 17 Janvier 1931. - A.IX

No. 14859

Posiz.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur de Vous prier de bien
vouloir laisser passer par le Teftiche en franchise et sans
ouvrir, cinq malles(5) contenant des livres et imprimées,
arrivées par le S.S. Umbria le 17 Janvier courant à l'a-
dresse de ce Consulat General et destinées à la Legation
Royale au Caire.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur,
avec mes remerciements anticipés, l'assurance de ma haute
considération.

Le Consule-Juge d'Italie



Mr. Le Directeur de la Douane
Alexandrie

الخطاب المزور على التفضيلة الإيطالية الذي بموجبه اخرجت الحقائق من الجرك

Forged Consular letter used.

Lettre Consulaire contrefaite, dont on s'était servi.

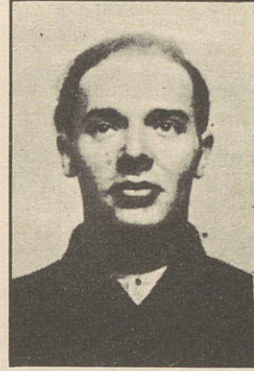
قضية حاجي يوانو ومكريس

HADJIOANNOU-MACRIS CASE.
AFFAIRE HADJIOANNOU-MACRIS.



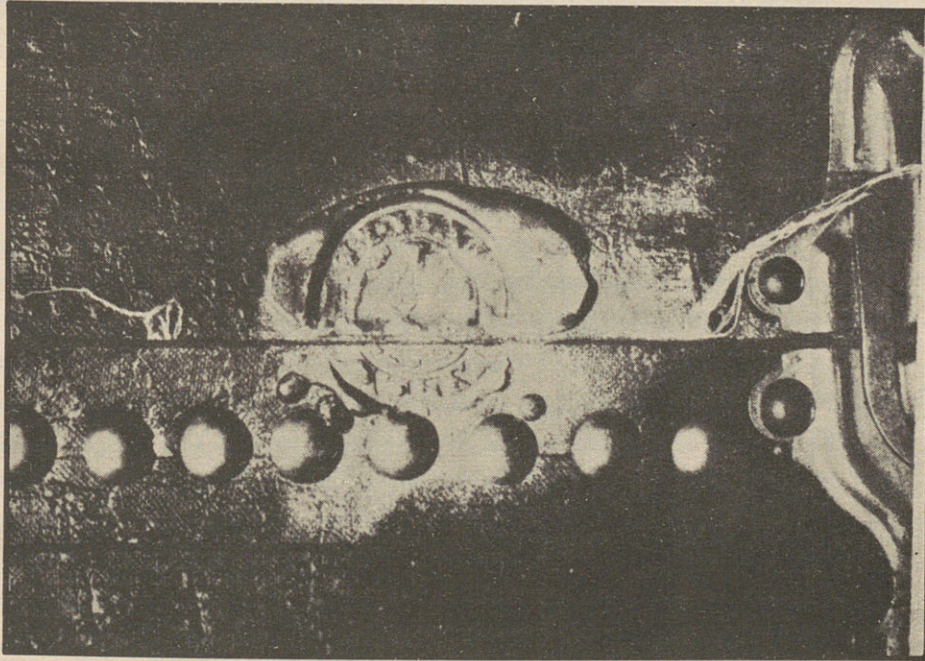
انطونيو سيكي — ايطالى
السجن لمدة سنة

Antonio Secchi, *Italian*.
1 year imprisonment.
Un an d'emprisonnement.



امبرتو سنيوريني — ايطالى
السجن لمدة ٢٠ شهرا وغرامة ٣٠٠٠ ليرة ايطالية

Umberto Signorini, *Italian*.
20 months imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 3000.
20 mois d'emprisonnement et L.It. 3000 d'amende.



اختام مزورة على القنصلية الايطالية ختم بها على عفش وارد من الخارج

Forged Italian Consular seals affixed to luggage.
Sceaux contrefaits du Consulat d'Italie, apposés sur le bagage.

records of their past activities and the preparation of the case by the Parquet Agent for presentation to the Greek authorities. The names of the Greek accused are as follows :—

GEORGE MACRIS.

JASON HADJIOANNOU.

GEORGE DIMOPOULOS.

MICHEL MALAXOS.

THALIS MAVROGENNIS.

DEMOSTHENES MAVROYANNIS.

The second and more difficult part was the question of the forged letter. Sufficient evidence was with the greatest difficulty secured to convince the Italian authorities of the connivance of one of their own Consular employés at Alexandria and of another Italian, a relative of HADJIOANNOU, whose typewriter had been used for drafting the document. With commendable rapidity, the Italian authorities took over this part of the case and with the minimum of legal delay the two accused found themselves tried and sentenced. The first accused, ANTONIO SECCHI, was awarded one year's imprisonment and the second, UMBERTO SIGNORINI, twenty months and 3,000 lire fine.

Unfortunately, the other part of the enquiry did not proceed with equal celerity. From the outset, it was plain that the provisions of the Greek law as regards the detention of prisoners were likely to be insisted on and, in fact, this was so. The case being obviously unready for presentation to the Greek Assizes in Alexandria held about this time, the release of the accused on bail, awaiting trial at the next Assizes, could not legally be opposed and so it came about that, whilst the two Italian accomplices were expeditiously dealt with under Italian law and sentenced some six months subsequent to their arrest, the Greek accused were released and, at the time of writing these words, are still enjoying their liberty in Alexandria. One of them indeed has returned to Istanbul (THALIS MAVROGENNIS, the accomplice who came over on the "Umbria" with the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau agent) and HADJIOANNOU had the temerity to apply officially for an Egyptian vise to return to Egypt at the conclusion of a trip he intended, so he said, to make to his native country ! It is a noteworthy fact that the Greek authorities here could not have prevented him from leaving Egypt had he insisted on doing so.

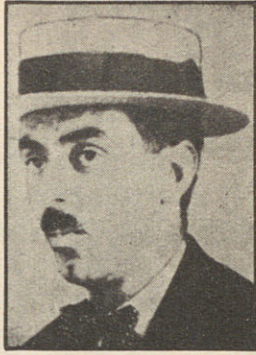
To the credit of the Greek Minister in Egypt it must be recorded that he maintained a perfectly correct attitude in the face of the very strongest official protests against the release of his subjects and, whilst clearly anxious to assist the Egyptian Government to his utmost, found himself quite unable to resist the legal pressure of the accused persons' lawyers. Representing his difficulties to his own Government, he succeeded in obtaining official consent to the future detention of Greek subjects accused of narcotics offences until the Egyptian Government enquiry is concluded, subject to the proviso that the period of detention is not unduly prolonged. But the fact remains indisputable that whilst the Greek law remains as it is at present there will always be the danger of accused persons profiting by their right to release on bail, even to the extent of either obstructing or perhaps actually evading justice. Whatever may be the public opinion as regards ordinary offences against the law, there can be no doubt that, as regards narcotics offences, public sentiment as expressed in the newspapers of this country and elsewhere is strongly opposed to the granting of liberty on bail to persons who cannot be considered as other than poisoners of the most vile and sordid type.

The s.s. "Victoria" Affair (Lolyd Triestino).

On July 29th, 1931, four young persons, ALBERT MALHAME, JEAN CHAHINE (local subjects), FANNY APOSTOLATOS and FANNY GREGORATOS (Greek subjects) were arrested by the Customs officials attempting to smuggle 5 kilogrammes of heroin through the Alexandria Customs. The drugs, in 20 packets of 250 grammes each, were found on the persons of the two young women and behind the back of the near seat of the taxicab in which they were arrested.

The case was taken up by the Alexandria Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau and enquiries led to the exposure of a gang of youths and young women employed by two separate international trafficking organisations for smuggling white drugs ashore at Alexandria. These organisations are : (1) That of DIMITRI LEBOUTIS, known to the fraternity as Dimitri "el Halawani" a notorious international trafficker, and his nephew GEORGE STAMATOPOULOS, equally

THE "FANNY" CASE قضية فاني AFFAIRE "FANNY"



جوليمو شيكوليني — ايطالى
السجن لمدة سنة وغرامة ١٠٠٠ ليرة ايطالية
Guglielmo Ceccolini, *Italian*.
1 year imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 1000.
Un an d'emprisonnement et L.It. 1000 d'amende.



ليونيداس دامبارا
السجن لمدة تسعة شهور وغرامة ٦٠٠٠ ليرة ايطالية
Leonidas D'Ambra, *Italian*.
9 months imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 6000.
9 mois d'emprisonnement et L.It. 6000 d'amende.



فيليس كوبولا — ايطالى
السجن لمدة ٣ شهور وغرامة ٢٠٠٠ ليرة ايطالية
Felice Coppola, *Italian*.
3 months imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 2000.
3 mois d'emprisonnement et L.It. 2000 d'amende.



فيكتورين زيدنبرج — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة سنة وغرامة ٢٠٠ جنيه مصرى
Victorine Zeidenberg, *Local*.
1 year imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Un an d'emprisonnement et L.E. 200 d'amende.



مدام شاهين — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة سنة وغرامة ٢٠٠ جنيه مصرى
Madame Chahine, *Local*.
1 year imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Un an d'emprisonnement et L.E. 200 d'amende.



ديمترى سروسق — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة سنتين وغرامة ٤٠٠ جنيه مصرى
Dimitri Sursock, *Local*.
2 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
2 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 400 d'amende.



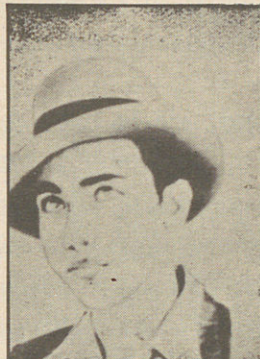
ميشيل انتوناتوس — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى
Michel Antonatos, *Local*.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.

THE "FANNY" CASE قضية فاني AFFAIRE "FANNY"



خريستين جورجأتس — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة سنة واحدة وغرامة ٢٠٠ جنيه مصرى

Christine Georgatos, *Local*.
1 year imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.
Un an d'emprisonnement et L.E. 200 d'amende.



جاك بتروكيلوس — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى

Jacques Petrochilos, *Local*.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.



جان شاهين — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى

Jean Chahine, *Local*.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.



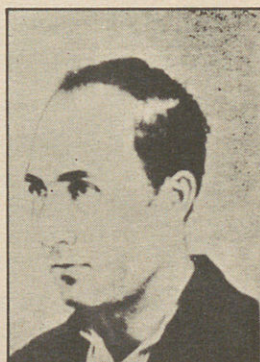
البرت ملحم — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصرى

Albert Malhame, *Local*.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.



موريس انجل — رعية محلية
السجن لمدة سنتين وغرامة ٤٠٠ جنيه مصرى

Maurice Angel, *Local*.
2 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 400.
2 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 400 d'amende.



مينيلاوس زخاريادس — بريطاني
السجن لمدة ٩ شهور وإبعاده خارج القطر

Menelaos Zachariades, *British*.
9 months imprisonment and deportation.
9 mois d'emprisonnement et à la déportation.

notorious and (2) that of EFTHYMOS and GEORGE CAZACOPOULOS sons of the well-known Greek trafficker CONSTANTIN CAZACOPOULOS who was expelled from Egypt this year.

DIMITRI LEBOUTIS was at one time a partner of the famous VICTOR FOLEY (*see* The FOLEY AFFAIR, Report of 1930).

The Modus Operandi of this gang was to send on board ship two or three girls accompanied by an equal number of youths ostensibly to visit the vessel. This party would be presented or pointed out to the member of the crew in whose possession the drugs were, by either one JACQUES PETROCHILOS or NICOLAS KRANIOTAKIS "homme de confiance" of the organisers. These two were also responsible for finding what might be termed the boarding parties, usually selected from third rate dancing schools. The drugs were always carried by the girls in special garters. As only men are liable to search at a ship's gangway the risk taken was very slight and to overcome the difficulties at the gate, where the young ladies might be invited to call on the "visiteuse" special taxis were used and during the drive from the ship to the gates the drugs would be hidden in the cache at the rear of the back seat.

The arrest and interrogation of PETROCHILOS and KRANIOTAKIS led to the arrest of practically the whole gang.

The taxis were usually supplied by SAYED MURSI ABDALLA alias "SAYED EL TOURABI" (the grave-digger) an old associate of the LEBOUTIS gang and a very dangerous trafficker.

LEONIDAS D'AMBRA, his wife MARIE, FELICE COPPOLA—the latter an ex employé of the Lloyd Triestino Company—were the intermediaries between LEBOUTIS-STAMATOPOULOS and the "homme de confiance."

On the return of the s.s. "Victoria" to Alexandria, the steward GUGLIELMO CECCOLINI, who had brought the drugs from Trieste, was arrested and identified. This CECCOLINI is one of the many stewards of the Lloyd Triestino Company who carry white drugs from Trieste. It is proved that the drugs are sent to a certain RENATO DEL NEGRO, also of the Lloyd Triestino Company at Trieste, from Constantinople and re-distributed by him. FOLEY obtained some of his supplies through this route. Documents seized with FARES EL-GINEDI (*see* FARES Affair, page 13) show DEL NEGRO supplied him through CECCOLINI and other stewards.

MAHMUD YUSEF SHAKIR and MOHAMED RESEKA EL MESSIRI, Egyptians, appear to have played the role of intermediary for the CAZACOPOULOS brothers.

JACQUES PETROCHLOS in his confessions tells of the coup run from the s.s. "Patris II." of the Hellenic Coast Lines, for CAZACOPOULOS, the drugs having been brought by the first purser ELIA CHRYSINIS; of several coups run from the s.s. "Vienna" of the Lloyd Triestino Company for LEBOUTIS through d'AMBRA, the drugs being brought by one VITTORIO TAMMARO, a steward; and another coup from the s.s. "Victoria" and s.s. "Helouan."

In all these coups he never touched the drugs until they were clear of the Customs House. Another important trafficker arrested was AGOP YERDIKERDICHIAN who, it is believed, supplied drugs to the Armenians' gang (*see* page 53). From documents seized it is clear that he purchased his supplies from DIMITRI LEBOUTIS, CAZACOPOULOS and FARES EL GINEDI. The packets seized with the Armenians' gang are identical with those seized on July 29th, 1931, and which were destined to be delivered to LEBOUTIS.

The following persons are those who, arrested for complicity in this affair, have been sent before their competent judicial authorities.

The British, Italian and Egyptian subjects have already been tried and the respective sentences are recorded against their names :—

British Subject.

MENELAOS ZACHARIADES

For inciting persons to contravene and conspiracy against the Dangerous Drugs Laws. Sentenced on September 16th, 1931, to 9 months' imprisonment and deported to Cyprus.

Italian Subjects.

GUGLIELMO CECCOLINI Sentenced on November 18th, 1931, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 1,000.

LEONIDAS d'AMBRA Sentenced on November 18th, 1931, to 9 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 6,000.

THE "FANNY" CASE قضية فاني AFFAIRE "FANNY"



تبين هذه الصور الثلاث

الطريقة التي استعملتها البنات اللاتي كن يرسلن لمقابلة البواخر القادمة الى ميناء الاسكندرية واحضار المهربون خارج الدائرة الجمركية (ملاحظة : ان مكتب المخابرات العام للمواد المخدرة لمدين للمدومازيل (س) لتفضلها باخذ صورها في هذه الاوضاع)

The above three photographs illustrate the method employed by the girls who were sent to meet incoming ships and bring heroin through the Customs.

(N.B. The C.N.I.B. is indebted to Mademoiselle X for her kindness in posing for these photographs).

Les trois photographies, ci-dessus, expliquent la méthode employée par les demoiselles que l'on avait employées à la rencontre des bateaux pour y recevoir et passer l'héroïne par la Douane.

(N.B. Le C.N.I.B. est reconnaissant envers Mademoiselle X pour avoir bien voulu se prêter à la pose, pour la prise de ces photographies).

MARIE D'AMBRA ... Sentenced on November 18th, 1931, to 2 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 1,000.

FELICE COPPOLA ... Sentenced on November 18th, 1931, to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 2,000.

Egyptian Local Subjects.

JACQUES PETROCHI- LOS	Five years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.
JEAN CHAHINE ...	" " " "
ALBERT MALHAME	" " " "
MICHEL ANTONATOS	" " " "
MAHMUD YUSEF CHAKER	" " " "
SAYED MURSI AB- DALLA	" " " "
MAURICE ANGEL ... two	" " " 400.
DIMITRI SURSOCK	" " " "
VICTORINE ZEIDEN- BERG	one year's " " 200.
CHRISTINE GEORGA- TOS	" " " "
MME. CHAHINE ...	" " " "
MOHAMED REZEKA EL MESSIRI ...	Acquitted.
IBRAHIM DARWISH AHMED	"
AGOP YERDIKERDI- CHIAN	"

Greek Subjects (not yet tried and at liberty).

DIMITRI LOUBOUTIS.	EFTIMIOS CAZACOPOULOS.
GEORGE STAMATOPOULOS.	FANNY GREGORATOS.
GEORGE CAZACOPOULOS.	ALECCO CALOYANNIS.
DIMITRI APOSTOLATOS.	LEONIDAS LECCAS.
FANNY APOSTOLATOS.	NICOLAS KRANIOTAKIS.

Seizure of 7 Kilos, 310 Grammes of Hashish Concealed in the Engine of a Motor Car.

On the morning of April 16th, 1931, at Alexandria, a certain MUSTAPHA KOLEILAT was arrested, following certain information received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, that he intended to smuggle hashish into Egypt.

On searching him a copy was found of the bill of lading for a wooden case containing a "Fiat" 6 cylinder car despatched by MUSTAPHA KOLEILAT at Beyrouth to himself at Alexandria. The wooden case had arrived per s.s. "Sardegna."

On arrival at the Customs the case was traced and opened. The car—body, tyres and chassis—were carefully examined without result. Attention was drawn to the fact that three of the bolts holding the crankcase together were missing. On removing the drain plug from the bottom of the crank case no oil came out as should happen and the inner surface of the plug was clean. On looking into the case through the small hole some white cloth was visible and on tearing a little of this with a screw driver it turned out to be a block of hashish. The car was then turned on its side and the crank case opened where 8 whole and 6 half cakes of hashish weighing 7 kilos 310 grammes were found.

The accused on interrogation stated that he is the son of the ex-Commandant of Police of Beyrouth.

He was tried by the Native Summary Court and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, a fine of L.E. 200 and confiscation of the car.

Seizure of 1 Kilo, 50 Grammes of Heroin.

A Port employé who had been on night duty on the landing stage along the s.s. "Umbria" was searched and he was found to have 250 grammes packets of heroin bound to the calf of each leg—the total quantity weighing one kilo and 50 grammes.

After the departure of the vessel, he confessed and accused the first and second canteen keepers of the s.s. "Umbria"—FILIPPO STURLESI and DOMENICO ROLLO—as the ones who handed him the

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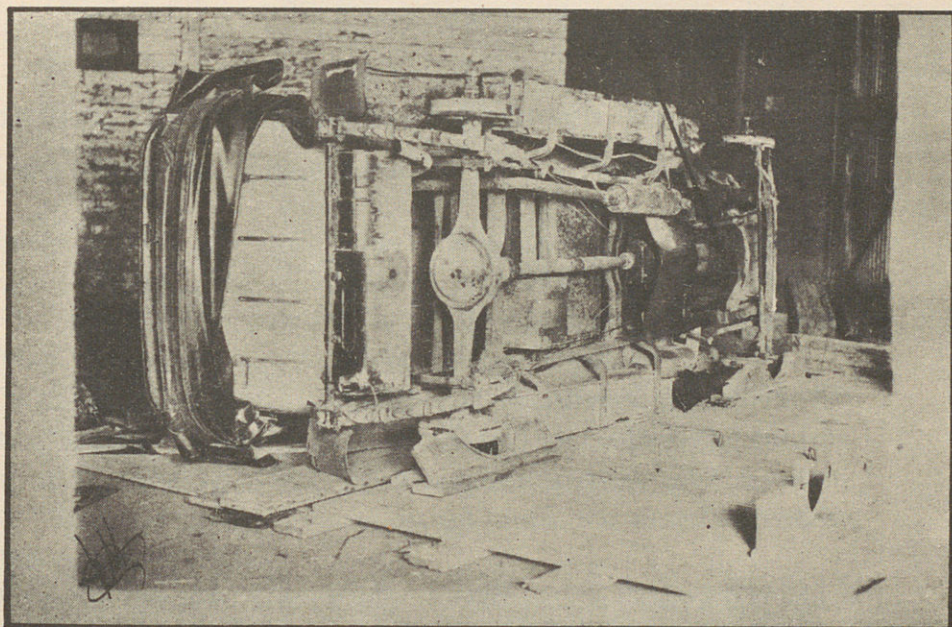
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صندوق الكرنك لسيارة طراز فيات ٦ سلندرات حيث وجدت كمية من الحشيش مخبوءة

Crank case where hashish was hidden in a "Fiat" 6 cylinder car.

Hachich dissimulée dans une automobile "Fiat" 6 cylindres.

drugs. Further enquiries revealed that the drugs were to be taken to a certain PEPPINO GUERRERA, Italian subject, a well-known drug trafficker of Alexandria. Both the house and the wine shop of GUERRERA were searched and various documents of an incriminating nature were found.

On July 3rd, 1931, FILIPPO STURLESI and DOMENICO ROLLO of the s.s. "Umbria" were tried by the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria, for trafficking in noxious drugs and were both sentenced to two months' imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 1,000.

Smuggling in Baggage sent through the "Société Orientale de Tourisme."

Early in 1931, information was received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that quantities of hashish were despatched from Syria to Egypt dissimulated in specially made baggage-boxes sent by certain persons through the above transport agency.

On May 22nd, 1931, a baggage-box despatched from Syria by a certain SAID MOHAMED EL NASHAWANI of Damascus to the address of ABDEL FATTAH EL SHAMI of Alexandria arrived at Alexandria per s.s. "Mariette Pasha" and, on being opened, was found to contain six kilos of hashish.

A similar box was, a week later, traced by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in the Cairo Customs awaiting clearance. It also contained hashish.

Subsequent investigations revealed that consignments of hashish had already been received on previous dates despatched by NASHAWANI to one or the other of the following fictitious names and addresses :—

Mme. BADRIA EL NASHAWANI, Sharia Ibn el Rashid, Cairo.

ABDEL FATTAH EL SHAMI, Alexandria.

Such consignments were actually received by the following :—

FUAD MELHAM KARAM, *alias* EL MOUR, *alias* IBRAHIM ABU SHERIF.

AHMED MESSED.

ABDEL WAHAB MUSTAFA.

It was discovered that two previous consignments—weighing 133 kilos of hashish—had been sent by NASHAWANI and received by FUAD MELHAM KARAM.

It is interesting to note that in this case, as in the pine-powder case mentioned in this Report, a special box was used for the transport and hiding of the hashish from Syria more than once.

This box was on its way back from Egypt to Syria and was seized at the last minute in Alexandria containing old rags, pieces of glass and plates.

The case was brought before the Native Tribunals on September 19th, 1931, and the following sentences were pronounced:—

ABDEL WAHAB MUSTAFA ... five years' imprisonment with hard labour and L.E. 1,000 fine.

AHMED MESSED five years' imprisonment with hard labour and L.E. 1,000 fine.

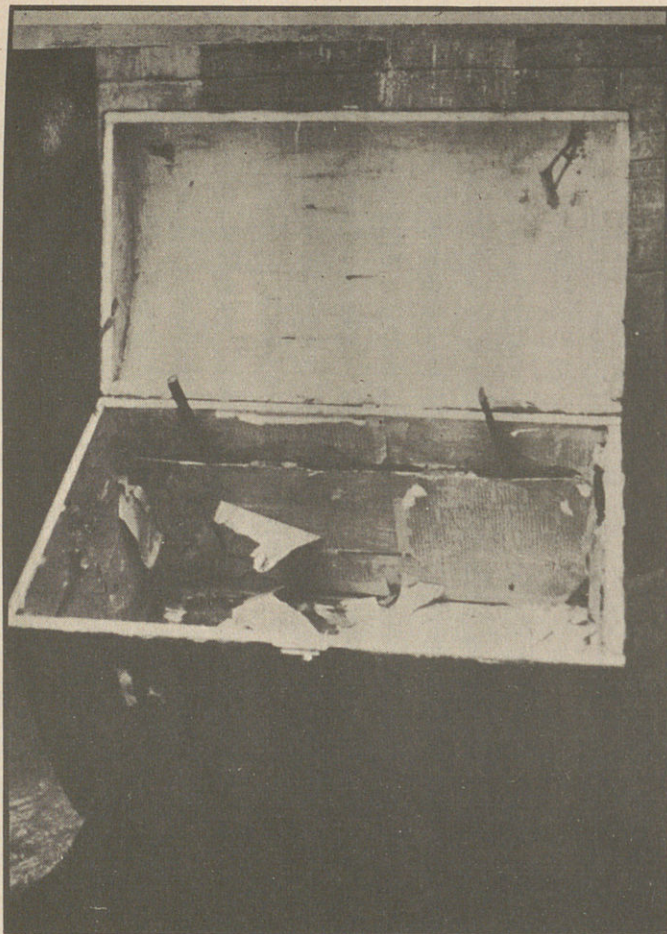
FUAD MELHAM KARAM ... five years' imprisonment with hard labour and L.E. 1,000 fine, in default.

It should be mentioned that the "Société Orientale de Tourisme" was not in any way implicated in smuggling.

Seizure of 39 Kilos and 350 Grammes of Istanbul Hashish.

On January 28th, 1931, while a Police launch was patrolling in the port of Port Said, a private launch was seen sailing in an unusual place. The Police sailed towards the said launch when it began to turn right and left without any fixed direction. The Police followed and searched it. Two tin cases were found and stated by the crew to contain coffee seeds. The Police opened the two tins and found them to contain hashish in the form of inner shoe-slippers—234 pieces in number. The weight is 39 kilos and 350 grammes.

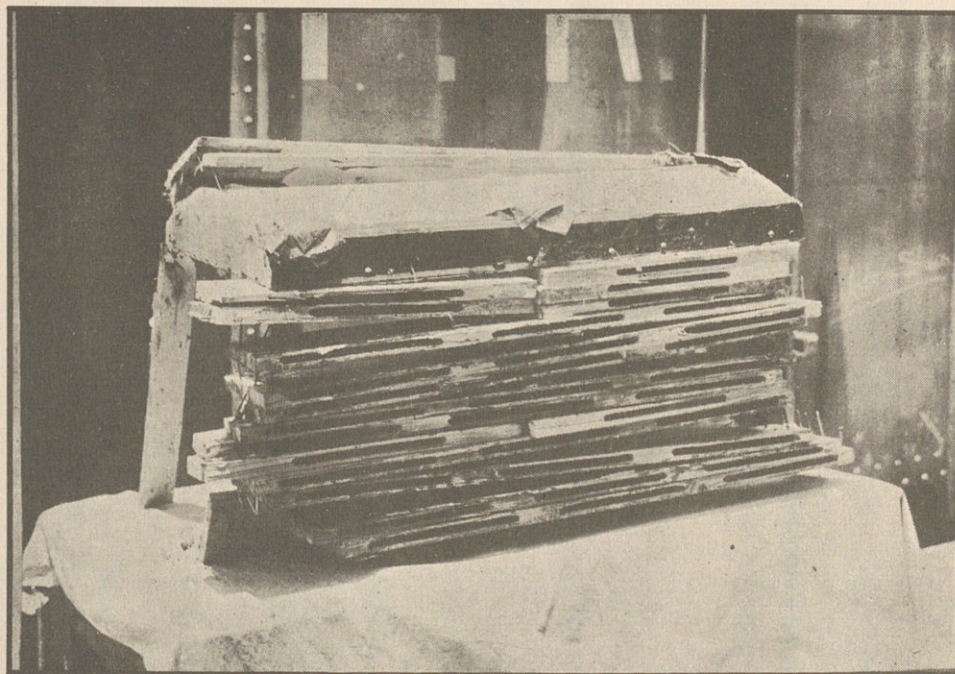
It was proved that this hashish was given to the launch crew by a certain EL SAYED MUSTAPHA EL SHERBINI for delivery again to him in an out of way spot.



صورة صندوق مفتوح استعمل لنقل الحشيش من سوريا الى القطر المصري وبالعكس
وفيها يرى الجزء الداخلي للصندوق قبل تكسيره

Box, open, used for the transport of hashish from Syria to Egypt and vice versa, showing interior before breaking up.

Boîte ouverte pour le transport du hachich de Syrie en Egypte et vice-versa, donnant une vue de l'intérieur avant le dérangement.



الواح خشب مجوفة في صندوق استعمل لاختفاء حشيش أثناء السفر من سوريا الى القطر المصري وبالعكس

Grooved planks contained in box used for hiding of hashish on transport between Syria and Egypt and vice versa.

Planches cannelées dans une boîte pour y dissimuler le hachich à transporter entre la Syrie et l'Egypte et vice-versa.

As indicated by the blue inscription on the slipper covers, this hashish is originally from Istanbul.

EL SAYED MUSTAPHA EL SHERBINI is well-known by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau as a trafficker in narcotics.

Seizure of Heroin with the Chief Engineer of the Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Aventino."

THE CASE OF FARES GINEDI ABDALLA.

The above-named FARES GINEDI is a notorious international drug trafficker who since the end of the European War has amassed a fortune from illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. Of Egyptian birth he managed to obtain Italian nationality in order to protect himself and his traffic under the wing of the Capitulations. For this purpose he elected Derna, in Italian Tripolitania, as his place of birth. It was known that most of his dealings were with members of the crews of the Lloyd-Triestino and American Export Line steamers, but the *modus operandi* of smuggling the drugs through the Customs could not be discovered.

ABBAS GINEDI, also Egyptian born, was the partner of FARES and conducted most of the distribution business. He, too, adopted Italian nationality, but to avoid expulsion, reverted to his native nationality in 1927.

In January of this year the Alexandria Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau took up their case, and many of their contacts in Upper and Lower Egypt were discovered and put on record.

On May 17th a letter addressed to FARES was brought in by one of the Bureau's agents. This letter was written by one "CARLO" on the notepaper of the s.s. "Aventino" of the Lloyd-Triestino Company and was posted in Ancona on May 10th.

It informed FARES that on May 20th, he, the writer, would arrive in Alexandria bringing with him 5 barrels of wine of the finest quality "Mark E 2," (the first letter in the Italian word for heroin : "*Eroina*").

Suspecting that CARLO was a member of the crew of the s.s. "Aventino" the crew list delivered to the Port Police on the last voyage of this vessel was examined and it was found that three persons bore the name of "CARLO."

On the morning of May 25th the Café-Bar "Stella d'Italia," owned by FARES and where most of his business was contracted, was put under observation. As soon as the ship arrived, the Italian Consular Judge and an officer of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau boarded her and proceeded to enquire after the three "Carlos." Two of the three were quickly eliminated. The third "CARLO," the Chief Engineer, had already gone ashore it was found. Later he returned and after him the agent who had been watching the Café-Bar. The agent reported that he had seen the officer enter the bar and speak with FARES and that he had followed him because he noticed that he belonged to the Lloyd-Triestino Company. CARLO MARTELLI was called up to the salon and asked to give an account of his visit ashore. This did not agree with the report of the agent, so the man's cabin was searched. His books showed that he was the writer of the letter. He denied all knowledge of FARES or of having brought 5 barrels of wine for him. A photographic copy of this letter was then shown to him. On seeing it he collapsed and confessed that he had made a great mistake and had brought drugs for FARES. Asked to produce the 5 kilogrammes of heroin represented by the 5 barrels, he stated that he had expected to receive 5 kilos on arrival at Trieste and had therefore written from Ancona to warn FARES, but that at Trieste he had only received 2½ kilos. At this point CARLO MARTELLI broke down altogether and asked if there was no way to get out of the hole he had let himself in to. He said that he was a widower, 58 years of age, with one daughter of 14 dependent upon him, and that, if no way could be found, his 30 years' service with the company would be void and his pension lost.

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau officer accordingly arranged to let CARLO MARTELLI carry on as though nothing had happened and negotiate with FARES for the handing over of the drugs.

The 2½ kilos of heroin were then handed over by MARTELLI and taken ashore and through the Customs by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

Here it is as well to note that these drugs were packed in 100 gramme packets bearing the forged labels and seals of "E. MERCK, DARMSTAD, GERMANY." The contents were found on analysis to be Morphine Hydrochlorate of 85 per cent purity, the adulterant being milk sugar and a trace of common salt.

It was decided that the stuff should be handed over by MARTELLI in the Café-Bar agreed upon with FARES at noon on the 27th. Accordingly MARTELLI was furnished with a belt into which he packed the drugs. He then proceeded to the "Stella d'Italia" bar at the time stated. Here the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau agents were already on the lookout. MARTELLI duly entered the establishment. He left it 15 minutes later, and on passing one of the agents, informed him that the drugs had been placed on a shelf in two baskets in the Café. When the agents entered, the bar-tender attempted to destroy the packets by throwing them into the refrigerator.

The following persons were then arrested and numerous important documents were seized in the Café-Bar :—

(1) FARES GINEDI.

(2) MUSTAPHA IBRAHIM SOLIMAN, an active member of the FARES local distributing staff.

(3) MAHMUD IBRAHIM SAAD EL HANESH, the bar-tender.

As the enquiry proceeded, further local arrests were made including ABBAS GINEDI and one IBRAHIM SHAABAN who had only been out of jail for a few weeks, having served a sentence for drug trafficking ; also a certain ABDEL HAMID MOHAMED HASSABALLAH and GAD EL RAB EL SAYED. The last three were arrested together while making up the packets of heroin.

From the documents seized and the evidence given by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, MOHAMED MOHAMED RAGAB and EL SAYED AHMED EL SIOUFI of Damalhour and MOHAMED AHMED ABDEL AL, GABR AHMED MOHAMED SHEHAT and ABDEL RAHMAN MOHAMED of Abnoub, Markaz Assiout, were also brought to Alexandria and subsequently committed for trial.

MARTELLI declared that he had received the drugs from a certain RENATO DEL NEGRO, one of the Lloyd-Triestino staff at Trieste. Amongst the papers seized with FARES was a receipt for L.E. 58, money received from FARES by one M. TUCTION for the account

of DEL NEGRO. (RENATO DEL NEGRO, a *capo camerieri* of the Lloyd-Triestino Company, at Trieste, is known by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to be one of the most active distributors of drugs, receiving them in bulk by Lloyd-Triestino vessels of the Trieste-Constantinople route and redistributing them to vessels on the Egyptian and Indian services. This man was one of the suppliers of VICTOR FOLEY—see Report of 1930).

FARES GINEDI and CARLO MARTELLI were brought before the Italian Consular Court on July 8th. FARES was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment and fined 2,000 lira (Italian); while CARLO MARTELLI was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment, such sentence not to be executed under the provisions of the First Offenders' Act. The expulsion from the Egyptian territory of FARES GINEDI was applied for, and on August 5th a Decree of Expulsion was issued against him. He sailed in the s.s. "EGE" for Rhodes to complete his term of imprisonment.

The Egyptian members of the gang were brought up before the Labban Summary Tribunal on September 9th with the following results:—

MOHAMED MOHAMED RAGAB, of Damanhour, was acquitted for lack of proofs.

MAHMUD IBRAHIM SAAD EL HANESH received 3 months' imprisonment. The remainder were sentenced to three years' hard labour and a fine of L.E. 500 in each case.

Notice of Appeal was given.

It would appear that on the recent release of FARES from jail, he elected to reside in Rhodes. In an important case of trafficking under investigation at the time of going to press, evidence has come to light of his re-organising his traffic from Rhodes. Overtures have been made to the Italian authorities to have him removed to the land of birth "Derna, Italian Tripolitania."

Since the conclusion of this case, requests from the Treasury Department, Bureau of Narcotics, Washington U.S.A., for a report on FARES GINEDI have been received. It would, therefore, appear from the nature of these requests that FARES GINEDI was contemplating the organisation of the import into the U.S.A. of narcotic drugs by means of the "American Export Lines."



فارس الجنيدى الذى ضبط بالاسكندرية
(قضية ضبط هيروين مع كبير مهندسى الباخرة افنتينو التابعة لشركة اللويد تريستينو)

Fares El-Genedi arrested at Alexandria.
(Case of seizure of heroin with the Chief Engineer of the Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Aventino").
Arrestation de Fares El-Genedi à Alexandrie.
(Affaire de saisie d'héroïne en possession de l'ingénieur en chef du Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Aventino").

Result of Analysis was as follows :—

Report No. 4843 M.

Articles sent for examination.

A blue bag sealed with the seal of the Cairo City Police containing 100 grammes of a white powder labelled "Chlorydrate de diacetyl Morphine—" E. MERCK-DARMSTAD."

The same bag also bears another round label on which is printed :—

E. MERCK-DARMSTAD

Eingetragene Schutzmake

Made in Germany

Marca registrata

Regd. Trade Mark

Examination made.

IDENTIFICATION.

Result of Examination.

This powder was found to be impure heroin hydrochloride, its purity being 85 per cent. The adulterant consisting mainly of a reducing sugar—milk sugar—with a trace of common salt.

On examining a large number of genuine labels on chemical products issued by E. MERCK—a firm which is celebrated for manufacturing first grade pure products—the following points were noticed :—

Every chemical product manufactured by this firm has two labels :—

(1) A rectangular label of a special tinted paper bearing the facsimile of the signature of E. Merck printed in white, with the name of the article in question printed on it and the name E. MERCK-DARMSTAD in capitals. On every label of this kind, there are also stamped two numbers, the one indicating the catalogue number of the firm, the other probably indicating the batch number.

(2) A round label—The Merck's Trade-Mark in the form of a coat of arms.

Now on comparing the two labels on the bag seized with a large number of genuine ones, it was found out that :—

- (i) The printing as well as the lines on this rectangular label were not neat ; the letters showing as if the ink was running here and there.
- (ii) The two corresponding stamped numbers were missing on same label.
- (3) The printing on this round label was also not neat and the lines on it being incomplete in certain places. However, the Trade Mark labels issued by this firm have been found to vary somewhat and it is difficult to form a definite opinion with regard to the one on this package but there appears to be little doubt that the rectangular label is a fraudulent copy, since the firm of Merck, is remarkable for the high quality and excellent printing of its labels.

It may be added that the firm of E. MERCK is most unlikely in our opinion to issue chemical products which are deliberately adulterated.

IDENTIFICATION.

(Signed) : I. IDRIS,
Medico-Legal Department,
Ministry of Justice.

The paper bag with label and stamp have been submitted to the firm of E. MERCK of Darmstad, the Director of which has made the following statement :—

“The label on the packing sent, inscribed 100 grammes of hydrochlorate of diacetylmorphine, is an obvious forgery. The paper underneath differs considerably from that used by my firm, and only a superficial observer could think it genuine. The print is also so primitive and defective, that it may be dismissed as a clumsy forgery.

The stamp at the back of the bag is apparently genuine, and was probably detached from an original Merck glass and affixed to the bag.

The blue paper bag is also not from my firm. Moreover, when a bag of this kind is used by us, small factory-marks are employed to close it. The label on the front of the bag is upside down, in relation to the stamp.

It further appears that the contents were poured straight into the blue bag, whereas in our packing there is always a white inside bag in addition.

There can hardly therefore be any doubt that this is a bad imitation of my packing."

The Pine Powder Affair.

On October 12th, 1931, the Bureau informed the Alexandria Customs that a consignment of 50 sacks declared as containing pine powder had arrived in the Customs on the s.s. "Attiki" from Piraeus to the address of a certain Armenian, named ARMENAK APRAHAMIAN and that according to the information of the Bureau these sacks contained hashish and tobacco.

An officer of the Bureau arranged with the Director of Customs to watch these sacks go through the usual Customs' formalities: this was done, the examiner probed a sack or two with his steel rod, felt nothing, smelt nothing and passed the consignment through.

The sacks were then opened and found to contain 85 kilos of hashish and 12 kilos of tobacco broken up into small pieces and mixed with a fine brown powder made from fir cones which is used in tanning leather.

It was known that a previous consignment of 500 sacks was in a store in the town; these were seized and found to contain 1,194 kilos of tobacco: only a few small pieces of hashish were found and it is presumed that they had already been cleared of the remainder.

On following up the case still further, another 500 sacks of this powder were found in a store hired by the same Armenian in Cairo: these had already been completely cleaned of their contraband contents.

In the same store was found a large sieving machine which had been used for separating the hashish and tobacco from the pine powder: apparently this particular powder was used as packing because its strong smell concealed the well-known smell of the hashish.

On consulting the Customs registers it was found that, between March 1930 and the date of this case 1,591 similar sacks of pine powder had been imported in thirteen different shipments from Piraeus by the same group of Armenians: it has also been proved that the same

Armenians were in the habit of re-exporting the pine powder back to Greece, obviously to be used again as packing for further consignments.

Quick work by the Bureau resulted in a number of arrests and seizure of important correspondence.

An officer of the Bureau left at once for Athens and Piraeus where the Greek authorities located the stores of an Armenian, HAGOB AVAVIAN: in the store was found 3,175 okes of tobacco, 41 sacks of pine powder and a quantity of sieves. The Greek authorities sealed up the stores with the intention of examining the powder for traces of hashish.

It was also established that AVAVIAN who is the partner of APRAHAMIAN had no official permission for the actual tobacco found in his possession, that in nine months of this year he had obtained permission to export 21,000 okes of tobacco and that probably only a small proportion of this was declared at Alexandria and the rest smuggled in as discovered.

If the 1,591 sacks previously imported contained the same proportion of hashish and tobacco as the 50 sacks seized in the Customs, it is estimated that the Armenian group has, in the last sixteen months, smuggled into this country over 3,000 kilos of hashish and 1,500 kilos of tobacco. The hashish is believed to be of Turkish origin which in Egypt is worth L.E. 30 a kilo wholesale, bringing the total value up to L.E. 90,000.

Besides inflicting confiscation and fine for the 1,500 kilos of tobacco illegally imported, the Alexandria Customs have also been able to seize 500 bales of tobacco held in the Customs for ARMENAK APRAHAMIAN on some technical irregularity.

The three Armenians arrested in Egypt being local subjects will be tried by the Egyptian Courts and on conviction will risk a sentence of five years' imprisonment.

It will be of interest to see whether the Greek authorities will be able to bring the same charge against the two Armenians arrested in Greece and what will be the penalties inflicted.

The following sentences were passed against the accused by the Customs Commission:—

L.E. 886·200 mills. for the smuggling of hashish.

L.E. 2,320·800 mills. for the smuggling of tobacco.



مسحوق الصنوبر (خشيبه) الذي هربت فيه كمية مخلوطة من التبغ والحشيش من اليونان الى مصر
ويظهر بالصورة الفرايل التي استعملت في فصل كل نوع من هذه الانواع الثلاثة على حدة

Pinepowder in which a mixture of hashish and tobacco was smuggled from Greece to Egypt,
showing sieves used for separating each of the said three articles.

Poudre de pin dans laquelle l'on a dissimulé un mélange de hachich et de tabac - de provenance de Grèce à destination de l'Egypte
donnant une vue des tamis employés pour le triage de ces matières.

Affair of Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Pilsna."

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau had known for some time past of a consignment of hashish shipped on board the Lloyd Triestino steamer "PILSNA" from Trieste for Port Said.

On arrival at Port Said certain difficulties prevented the landing of the stuff and the ship continued her voyage to the Far East.

On the morning of November 27th the "PILSNA" came into Suez on her return from India.

With the help of the Coastguards and Port authorities, two agents of the Narcotics Bureau in disguise put off to meet her in a small sailing boat and boarded her.

Acting on instructions they asked for a certain stoker named GIOVANNI who took them to a cabin where there were four others of the Italian crew.

Not being in possession of the real countersign the Bureau agents had to use considerable astuteness to persuade GIOVANNI that the hashish was to be handed to them.

Eventually, however, after payment of L.E. 35 transport commission the 45 kilos of hashish in the form of 262 pantoufles in two water-proof sacks was passed out through the loading door on the port side and thrown into the sailing boat.

An unforeseen difficulty now arose for the Bureau agents as half a dozen mooring boatmen, seeing the contraband being taken off in the boat, swarmed round them and demanded hush money; the agents eventually got away after payment of P.T. 330.

The officers in charge of the case then proceeded at once by train to Port Said and made all arrangements with the Port authorities and the Italian Vice Consul to arrest the members of the crew on the ship's arrival.

Under enquiry, two of the members of the crew admitted having brought the hashish from Trieste but refused to state from whom they had received it: they were handed over to the Italian Vice Consul.

The Police party then returned to Suez and arrested the six mooring boatmen who had blackmailed them for P.T. 330.

The hashish is of the "Broussa Aeroplane" brand, weighed 45 kilos which at L.E. 25 per kilo represents a wholesale value of L.E. 1,125.

The under-mentioned have been tried by the Italian Consular Court and sentences as shown against each have been passed:—

ETTORE PAPA, 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 700.

GIOVANNI CVITANOVIC, 8 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.It. 700.

Seizure of 13 Kilogrammes of Hashish in Cairo.

Early in 1931, information was received by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that a certain ABDEL MEGID lived in a *pension* from which he was frequently absent and that whenever he came to the *pension* or left it he was always in a motor car and carrying with him a basket giving at times the odour of bananas or salted fish. He never left his room open for cleaning purposes and went under the profession of driver in the Egyptian State Railways.

His general appearance was so smart as not to be consistent with his alleged profession.

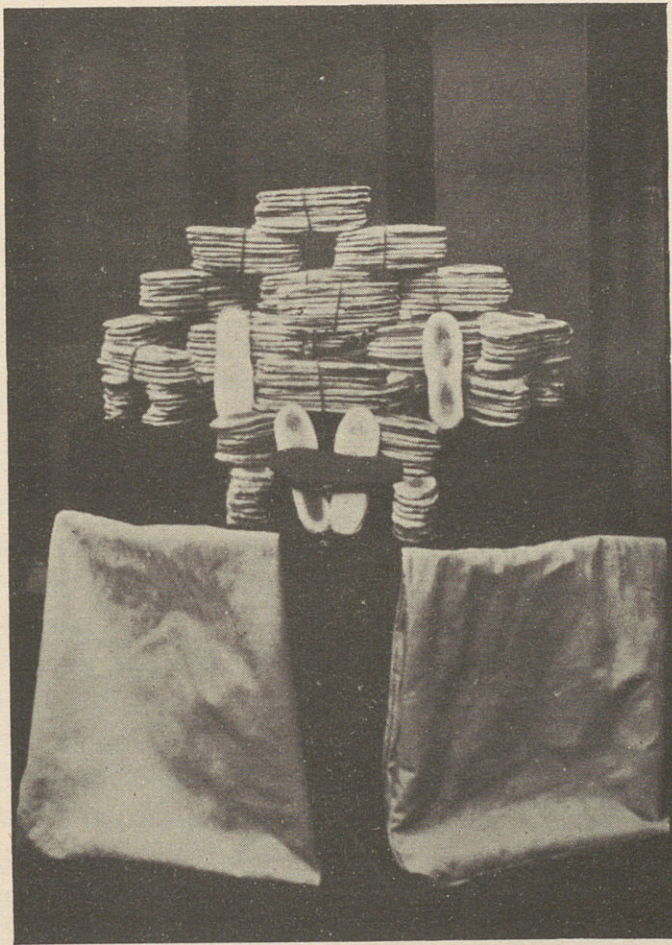
At midnight the said ABDEL MEGID—whose full name was found out to be ABDEL MEGID IBRAHIM—was arrested while entering his room in the *pension*. On searching the room the quantity of hashish was found inside in the form of inner slippers and wooden shoe forms—the whole concealed in tins inside a large trunk. The total weight of the stuff seized was 13 kilogrammes.

The accused ABDEL MEGID was born in Alexandria, Egypt, but lived at Istanbul several years ago and adopted the Turkish nationality. He used to visit Egypt every year and sometimes worked as captain in commercial vessels.

On interrogation, he stated that hashish was originally from Istanbul.

ABDEL MEGID IBRAHIM was brought to trial before the Native Tribunals and sentenced finally to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.

On appeal, this sentence was altered to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000.



٤٥ كيلوجرام حشيش على شكل مانتوفلي (٢٦٢ قطعة)

ضبطت على ظهر الباخرة بلسنا التابعة لشركة اللويد تريستينو

45 kilos of hashish in the form of pantoufles - 262 in number - seized on the s.s. "Pilsna"
(Lloyd Triestino).

- 45 kg. de hachich sous forme de pantoufles - au nombre de 262 - saisis à bord du bateau
s.s. "Pilsna".

Using the British Navy to Transport Hashish.

On the morning of September 17th, a message from the Senior Naval Officer, H.M.S. "Royal Sovereign" (in Port) was handed to the Commandant of the Alexandria City Police asking for a responsible officer of the C.N.I.B. to report to Vice-Admiral Barry Domville of the 3rd Cruiser Squadron, due in Port at 4 p.m.

Having boarded H.M.S. "Royal Sovereign" on arrival, the C.N.I.B. representative was handed a report from the Commander of H.M.S. "Calypso." From this report it was learned that while the Squadron had been in Beyrouth, certain members of the crew including a Chief Petty Officer named LEARY, had been approached with a view to carrying hashish to Alexandria.

The Admiral was away at the time, visiting the interior, and on his return learnt of the attempt to make use of the Squadron for trafficking in drugs. As LEARY had reported that the gang were going to take over the drugs from him in Alexandria, the Admiral saw an excellent opportunity for arresting the gang and doing the Egyptian Government a good turn. He therefore sent for C.P.O. LEARY and instructed him to fall in with the arrangements of the gang, reporting all developments to him. In due course LEARY was handed 19½ kilos of hashish in pantouffi* form, which was smuggled on board in baskets of fruit. He was also given a cloth belt and instructed to go to the Aeroplane Bar at 5 p.m. on the day of arrival in Alexandria. If he did not meet "Charlie" or others that day he was to return the following day at the same hour. It had been agreed that he was to take with him 5 kilos of hashish and receive the first instalment of the L.E. 45 which he had been promised for doing the job.

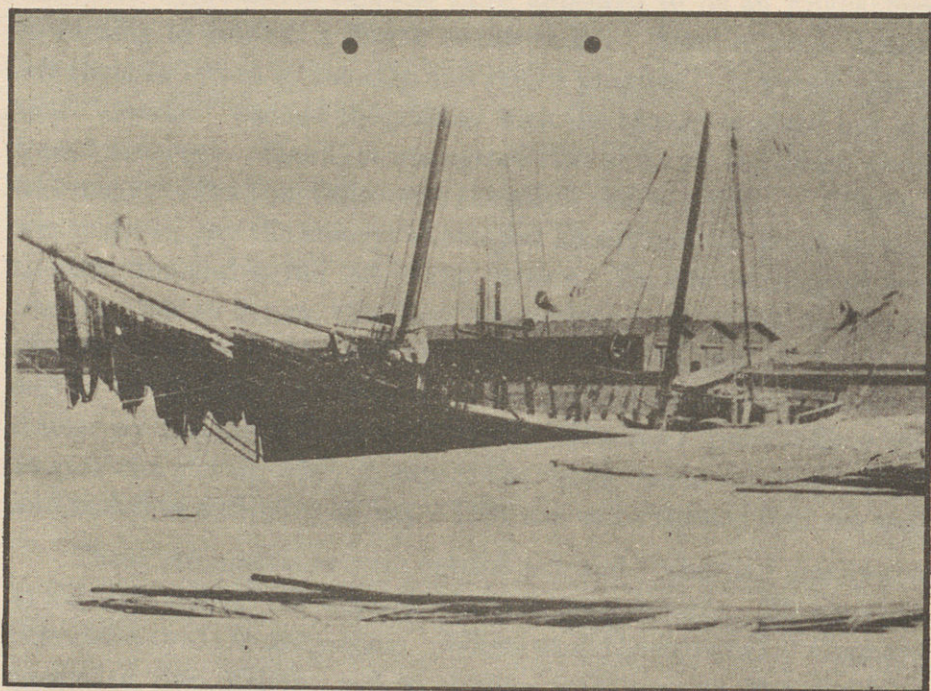
The C.N.I.B. representative informed the Admiral that other arrangements would have to be made as the C.P.O. could not be allowed to pass the drugs through the Customs and run the risk of arrest. It was therefore agreed that the drugs should be handed to the C.N.I.B. which would arrange the smuggling part of the business and that LEARY should inform "Charlie" that it would be impossible for him to get the drugs ashore under the previous arrangement, but

* Hashish made up into slabs like slipper soles.

that he had an excellent opportunity of getting the whole lot through in one go with the aid of the ship's postman. Here LEARY was instructed to say that he had thought this out on the way down from Beyrouth, and had proposed his plan to the postman who had agreed to make up an extra bag of parcel mail which could be brought ashore without raising any suspicion. The drugs and a ship's mailbag were duly handed to the C.N.I.B. and LEARY went ashore to meet the gang.

He was followed to the Aeroplane Bar but did not meet anyone. The following evening, September 18th, he was seen talking to three men, two were natives and the third appeared to be an Englishman (according to LEARY, a North countryman). After a while LEARY left them to return to the ship and report progress. It would appear that "Charlie" was not too pleased with the change of plans but was forced to accept. Finally it was agreed that at 8 a.m. the drugs would be brought to the Post Office with the ship's mail in a taxi. "Charlie" was to get in, pay the money, whereupon LEARY and the postman were to leave him and so fall out of the picture. On the morning of September 19th at 2 a.m. the final instructions were given to LEARY. He was to come ashore with the postman and the mail at 7.50 a.m., and he would find a taxi waiting on the landing stage, which would be driven by the C.N.I.B. officer himself. The chief petty officer was to give him the tip when to expect the drugs, made up into parcels, and sealed in a ship's mailbag. This was to be thrown into the taxi.

These arrangements were carried out and "Charlie" finally met at the Post Office. He appeared to be in great trouble. He could not take delivery of the drugs there. Where would he drive to? "GEORGE" presented two Maltese and an Italian who were to buy six kilos. "Charlie," the boss, was not there. LEARY was given the tip by the driver not to bargain; he knew nothing of these arrangements, his business was with "Charlie" who shilly-shallied around until it became apparent that he could not pay LEARY until he had sold the hashish, and thus there was no possibility of getting him to take it over *en bloc*. Considering all the details of the case, and the evidence available, the C.N.I.B. officer-taxi-driver decided that when the three members of the gang met together again, he should arrest them. He drove to the Post Office and instructed the postman to get rid of his mails. On return to the *Café de France*, George and Charlie were waiting outside. They came to the taxi and Charlie started to call



الركب معزز التي ضبط عليها حشيش مخبوء في جوانات جيس يورت سعيد

Sailing vessel "Moazzaz" on which hashish dissimulated in sacks of gypsum was seized at Port Said.

Vaisseau à voile "Moazzaz" à bord duquel l'on avait saisi, à Port Said, du hachich dissimulé dans des sacs de plâtre.

LEARY to account for not letting the Maltese have the six kilos. At this point the taxi driver jumped on them, much to their surprise, and with the aid of the postman threw them into the taxi and took them to Headquarters. "Charlie" or SALAH EL DIN ASSHA, a typical Manchester merchant with a perfect knowledge of English with the true Lancashire accent, had, it appears, lived in Manchester for 19 years, hence his being mistaken for an Englishman. GEORGE ASSAF, a Syrian, and an Egyptian, all local subjects, were tried a week later before the Attarine Summary Court and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 1,000 each.

The President of the Court expressed his appreciation of the interest taken by Vice-Admiral Barry Domville in Egypt's war against narcotic drug traffic.

Seizure of 51 Kilos and 200 Grammes of Hashish Dissimulated in Sacks of Gypsum.

During the month of April, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau received information that certain Cypriots were despatching narcotic drugs hidden in sacks of gypsum.

The Port Said Branch of this Bureau was communicated with and with the assistance of the Port Said Customs, thoroughly searched every sailing vessel coming from Cyprus and having a cargo of gypsum.

On the 19th of July 1931, the s.s. "Mouazzaz" flying a British flag arrived at Port Said from Cyprus with a load of 1,218 sacks (50 tons) of gypsum.

Arrangements were made for having the boat carefully watched and to await whoever should come forward to clear the goods. As nobody came to clear the goods up to the 22nd instant, the master of the vessel—ABDEL LATIF EL RIDI—was questioned and he stated that the owner of the gypsum was a certain Greek who had come to Port Said the previous day to clear the goods.

This Greek was found to be a young Cypriot, named CONSTANTIN PAISSIS, British subject, who declared that he was dealing in gypsum and that the quantity in question was his and had been sent to him from Cyprus.

The 1,218 sacks of gypsum were thoroughly searched and in 20 double sacks, 40 cakes (2 in each sack) of hashish of good quality, bearing the stamp "Constantinople, S.M." were found. The total weight was 51 kilos, 200 grammes. This consignment was sent by PANDELIS PAISSIS (under false name of P. Youssifakis) to his brother CONSTANTIN PAISSIS.

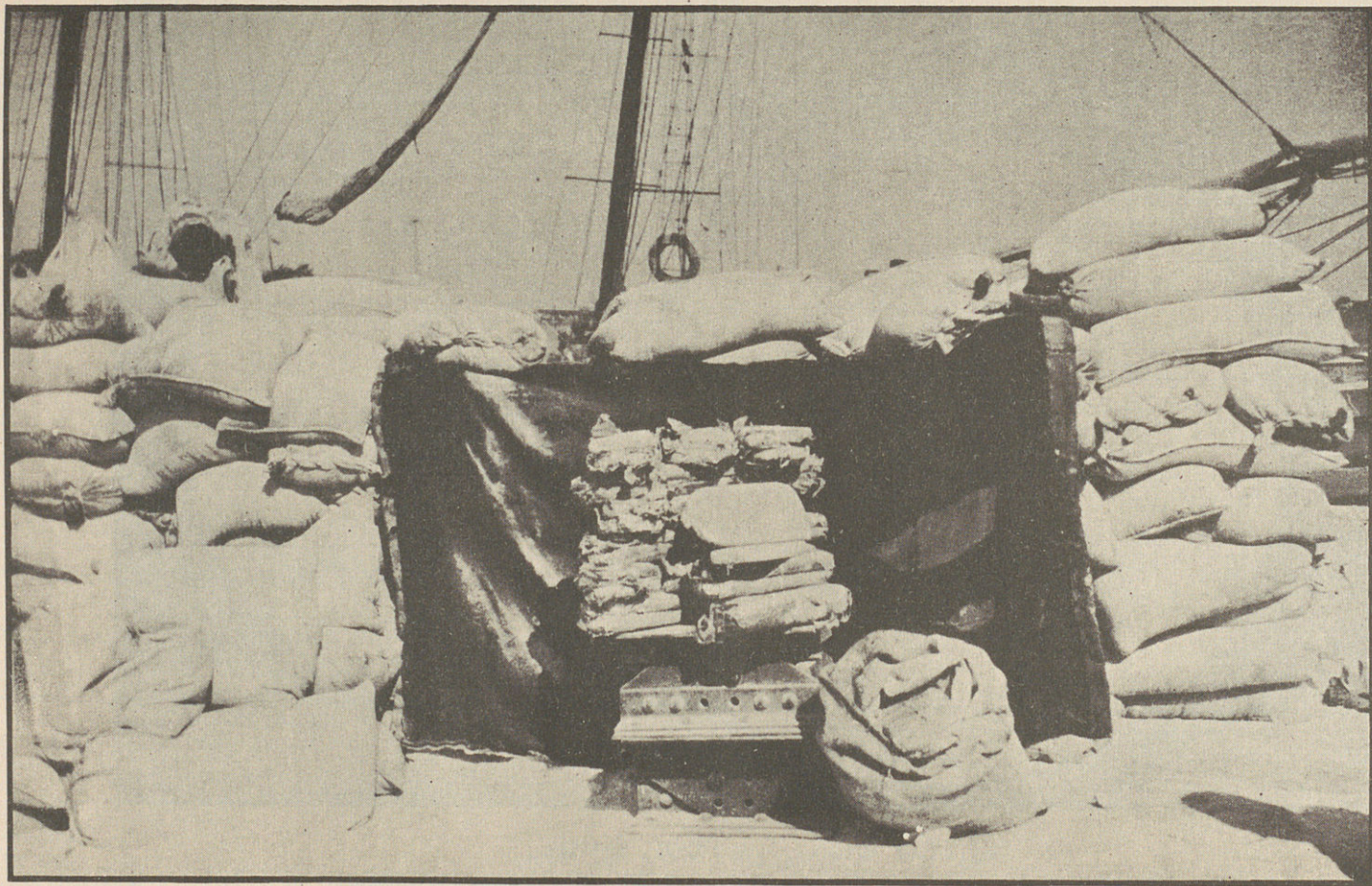
On the 13th August 1931 CONSTANTIN PAISSIS was brought for trial by the Customs Commission of Port Said who sentenced him to a fine of L.E. 511 and confiscation of the hashish seized. The fine has not been paid and never will be, PAISSIS having no effects which can be seized.

Furthermore PAISSIS was acquitted by H.B.M.'s Provincial Court at Port Said on 3rd September 1931 on a charge of attempting to smuggle hashish into Egypt, the Court accepting his plea that although he admitted ownership of the gypsum *he did not know that there was any hashish in it.*

The Court admitted that there was a great doubt that PAISSIS knew that hashish was in the consignment of plaster and therefore the accused must have the benefit of same.

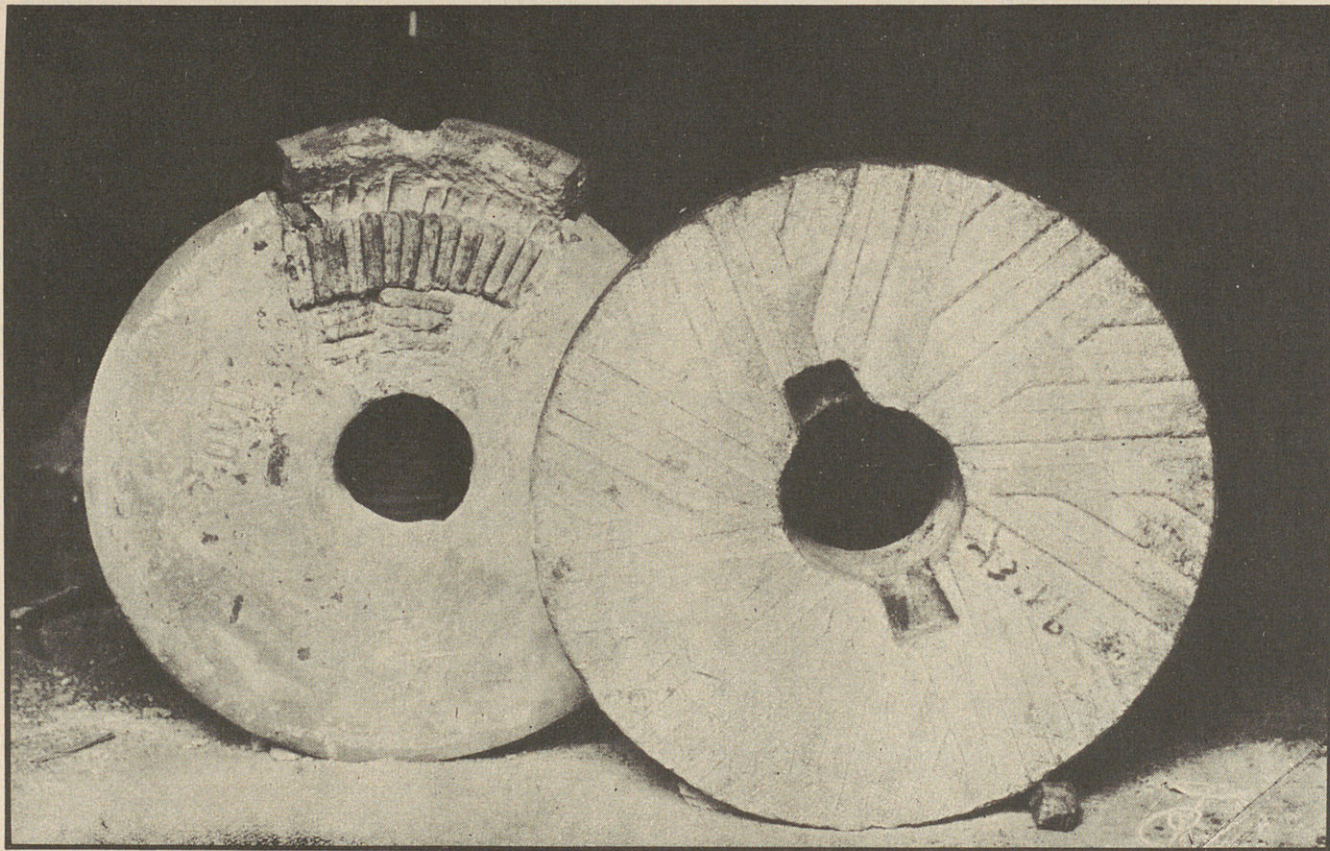
The thesis of the Prosecution was to the effect that PAISSIS arrived in Egypt last April. He was a man of very small capital, had ordered forty tons of plaster which he sold at a loss. Not being satisfied with this experience he ordered during the world crisis another fifty tons of plaster not knowing whether he would be able to sell it or not. It was contended that he had come over to Egypt for the purpose of smuggling and that the first consignment was merely to find out what difficulties there were and also to obtain the subconscious confidence of the Customs officials.

Also if he had enemies in Cyprus who wished to do him harm by including hashish in a cargo of plaster consigned to him they would hardly have gone to the extent of sending him over fifty one kilos of excellent quality hashish when a few kilos of comparative rubbish would have served the same purpose.



حشيش مخبوء في جوانات جبس

Hashish dissimulated in sacks of gypsum.
Hachich dissimulé dans des sacs de plâtre.



صورة احجار طواحين قبل وبعد اكتشاف مخبئ الحشيش

Millstones before and after discovery of the method of hiding of hashish in them.

Vue des meules avant et après la découverte de la méthode employée pour y dissimuler le hachich.



صورة احجار طواحين تين ايكاس الحشيش في الخفاء

Millstones showing packets in their hiding places.

Meules donnant une vue des paquets de hachich dans leur cachettes.

Another Mill-Stone Case.

On the 10th October last, the s.s. "BOURGAS" arrived at Alexandria from Bulgaria. Included amongst her cargo were four mill-stones. The bill of lading in respect of these mill-stones was received by a certain Alexandria merchant who promptly communicated the news to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau since he had never given any order for mill-stones. He was astonished some days later to hear that, during his absence from office, a boy had been there to say that the "goods ordered had arrived." He was instructed to hold on to the bill of lading and report if anybody came to claim it. The Customs were duly warned and the mill-stones were removed to the Bonded Stores at the request of the shipping agency.

As no person ever appeared to claim the mill-stones, the Customs authorities broke up the mill-stones, at the request and in the presence of a Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau officer with the result that the torbas of hashish were found imbedded in plaster in the middle of the cement covering amounted to 284 weighing in all 97.350 kilos. The bill of lading and a letter received by the Alexandria merchant in respect of the mill-stones are being enquired into with a view to tracing the origin of this consignment.

German Firm Soliciting Business in Contraband Narcotics.

On the 4th of February 1931, a firm of Alexandria chemists sent to the Alexandria City Police a letter received from a certain WALTER GOY of Hirschberg, Germany, apparently soliciting business in all chemical and pharmaceutical products, syrups and alkaloids and enclosing a newspaper cutting *re* "Trade in narcotic poisons" in which was mentioned the name of T. W. RUSSELL Pasha, Commandant of the Cairo City Police and Director of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

This correspondence was then passed to the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau.

A letter was sent to the German Minister, Cairo, drawing his attention to this gentleman.

A similar letter was also sent to Dr. KAHLER of the German Ministry of Interior.

A Court of Enquiry was held in which WALTER GOY denied having traded in narcotic drugs and added that it was his intention to collect material about drugs and to submit same to the concerned authorities.

His house was searched but failed to produce any proofs that he had imported or dealt in narcotics.

Owing to the fact that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused, the public prosecutor had to file the case.

Trafficking in Heroin by a Chauffeur of the Turkish Legation in Cairo.

During December 1930, the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau learned that a Turk named ALY, chauffeur to H.E. the Turkish Minister at Cairo, was in possession of fifteen kilos of heroin and wished to sell.

Arrangements were made through a *confident* to approach, through a Greek and an Armenian intermediary, the Minister's chauffeur with a view to buying $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilos.

The *confident* went rather too quick, took over the $3\frac{1}{2}$ kilos without giving the Bureau a chance of arrest and had to pay over the cost, i.e. L.E. 300.

There was still, however, another 12 kilos in possession of the chauffeur in the Turkish Legation, and plans were laid whereby the chauffeur should sell this quantity to the *confident* of the Bureau at a certain rendez-vous.

It was very essential that the chauffeur in the Minister's car should be shadowed from the moment he should leave the Legation garage until he should arrive at the rendez-vous. Knowing that the chauffeur was taking elaborate precautions to guard against being followed, the Bureau decided on the only method it thought feasible, i.e., to disguise certain British Police Constables as Egyptian postmen driving a postal motor tricycle collecting box. Their instructions

were to follow at a discreet distance the Minister's car as it should leave the Legation at 7.15 a.m. ; if the chauffeur was alone to follow to the rendez-vous, but, if accompanied, to overhail and arrest him.

On Wednesday morning, January 14th, 1931, at 7.15 a.m., the chauffeur left the Legation as planned, in the Minister's car, followed by the postal motor tricycle. After cruising round for some time, the chauffeur pulled up to the curb and picked up an individual. Acting on his orders, the Head Constable driving the post tricycle tried to overtake the car, but was quickly spotted by the chauffeur who went off at top speed and eventually re-entered the Legation garage where obviously the Police could not follow.

As soon as possible, the Turkish Minister was informed of the case and he, at once, gave full permission to the Police to search the garage and servants' quarters.

After the inevitable delay, naturally, there was little or no hope of finding the stuff ; in fact none was found, but on searching the person of the chauffeur, eleven bank-notes to a value of L.E. 70 were found and proved to be part of the L.E. 300 payment that the Bureau had made for the first 3½ kilos—which payment had been made in small denomination notes whose numbers the Bureau had carefully recorded.

In the course of the afternoon, the Armenian intermediary was arrested, as well as the Greek intermediary who was the man whom the chauffeur had picked up. They both made a full confession of the two deals.

The case was tried before the Native Tribunal and final judgments of 5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine were pronounced against each of the following :—

ALY MOUSSA, chauffeur, Turkish subject.

AHMED WASTI, intermediary, Turkish subject.

THEODORE TOKATLIAN, intermediary, Armenian, local subject.

CHAPTER II.—ENDEAVOURS OF PREVENTIVE AUTHORITIES AGAINST SMUGGLING.

SEIZURE OF 7·500 KILOS OF HASHISH and 2·950 KILOS OF OPIUM—
TRICKS OF THE TRADE—NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS,
CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.—
TRANSHIPMENT—ROLL OF HONOUR.

Seizure of 7·500 Kilogrammes of Hashish and 2·950 Kilogrammes of Opium.

It was brought to the notice of the Port Said Branch of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau that a certain CONSTANTINE THEODOSSIOU, Greek subject, is a notorious drug trafficker.

At 8 p.m., on June 1, 1931, the necessary arrangements were made for his arrest. Detectives and Policemen waited in ambush at different points around his house with a view to watching his movements. At 9.30 p.m., THEODOSSIOU was seen coming in a cab and then entered his house. After a delay of some 20 minutes, he left his house carrying two packets. He was immediately arrested and the packets opened. In one packet 7·500 kilogrammes of hashish were found and in the other there were 2·950 kilogrammes of opium.

He was brought before the Customs Commission of Port Said on June 4, 1931, and sentenced to a fine of L.E. 77·950 mills. and confiscation of the drugs seized.

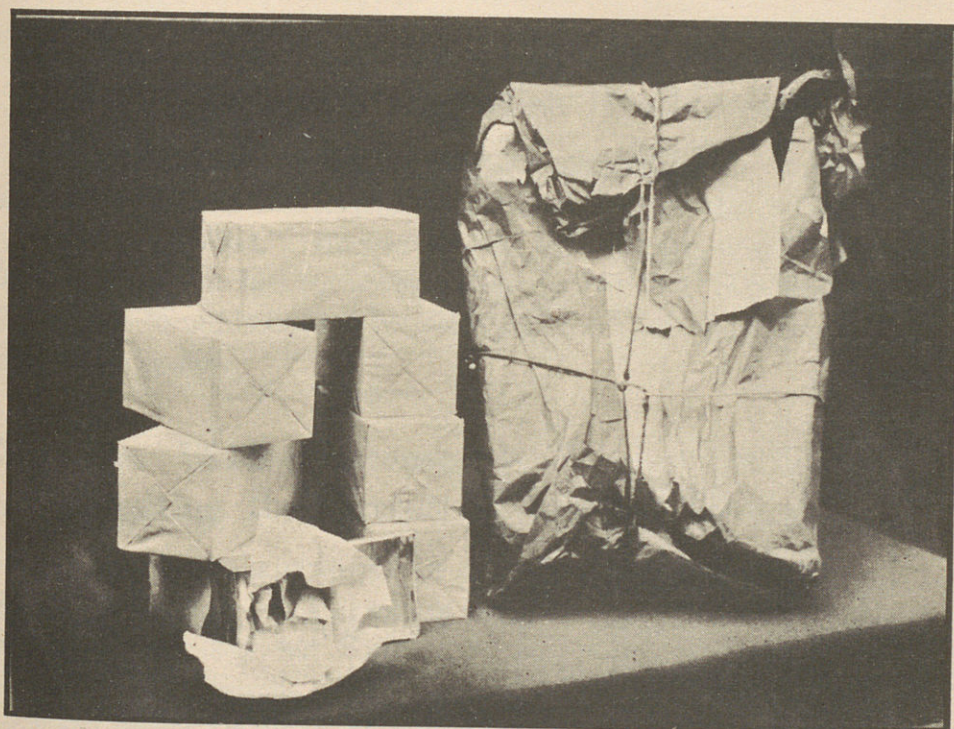
In view of his nefarious character as a drug trafficker, he was, with the approval of the Greek Consul, expelled from Egypt on July 29th, 1931.



على موسى التركي سائق سيارة المفوضية التركية بالقاهرة
حكم عليه بالسجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة قدرها ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصري

Aly Moussa, *Turk*, Chauffeur of the Turkish Legation in Cairo.
Sentenced to 5 years imprisonment and L.E. 1000 fine.

Aly Moussa, *Turc*, chauffeur à la Légation de Turquie au Caire.
Condamné à 5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.



صناديق بها كمية من الهيروين اشتراها المكتب في قضية على موسى سائق المفوضية التركية بالقاهرة

Cases containing heroin bought by the C.N.I.B. in the case of Aly Moussa,
Chauffeur of the Turkish Legation.

Caisses renfermant l'héroïne achetée par le C.N.I.B. dans l'affaire Aly Moussa,
chauffeur à la Légation de Turquie.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

The following cases are reported by the Customs Administration:—

Case No. 1314 Customs.—Seizure of Hashish in the Lower Part of a Locomotive of a Train belonging to the Palestine Railways.

On the arrival of this train at Romani Station, it was inspected by the Frontiers and Customs Officials. Four cakes of hashish, weighing 2 kilos 600 grammes were found in the lower part of the locomotive. The driver of the train and the fireman were both tried before the Port Said Customs Committee and sentenced to a fine which they paid. The Palestine Railway Department was notified to take administrative proceedings against these two officials.

Case No. 1481 Customs.—Hiding of Hashish under a Tarboush (Egyptian Head-Dress).

Information was received by Customs authorities that a certain Ibrahim Ali Salama had intended to smuggle a quantity of hashish from the s.s. "Rashid." He was watched and on descending from the steamer he was searched but nothing was found on him. On removing his tarboush from his head, a handkerchief was found containing 155 grammes of hashish.

Case No. 1515 Customs.—A Special Gang for Preventing the Arrest of Accused Persons.

The Customs guard suspected a certain Khamis Gad Ammar who was sitting on a block of iron on quay No. 42. The guard made his way towards him but Khamis ran away and was immediately followed by the Customs Guard. Four persons, however, challenged this guard, caught his clothes and prevented him from pursuing Khamis until he disappeared amongst the stones. In the meantime the guard blew his whistle and a Lighthouse Officer went out of his office and arrested the accused. He was found carrying 105 grammes of hashish.

Case No. 1655 Customs.—Hashish hidden in a hook.

A certain ABDEL LATIF AHMED was seen by the Customs Guard attempting to hide a hook under his clothes. He suspected him and on examining the hook it was found to be hollow and filled with hashish. A certain ABDEL AAL RASLAN accompanied him, and was equally found in possession of a similar hook. They were both arrested. The hashish seized weighed 140 grammes.

Case No. 1939 Customs.—A Woman carrying Hashish under her Clothes.

A woman called KHADRA BINT ABOU GOMAA wanted to leave the Kantara Customs gate to go to the Western side. She was taken to the Customs "visiteuse" who examined her and found a complete cake of hashish and a quantity of hashish in a piece of cloth tied up on her back under her clothes. The total weight of hashish seized was 1 kilo and 140 grammes.

Case No. 2389.—Hashish hidden in a Donkey's Saddle.

A certain MOHAMED SARHAN EL ATTAWI was leading a donkey and passing through the gate of Eastern Kantara to go to Kantara West. The Customs guard searched him and found a quantity of hashish weighing 5 kilos and 640 grammes hidden in the donkey's saddle.

Case No. 2490 Customs.—Hashish smuggled in Wooden Slippers.

On the 14th of August, 1931, the Customs Authorities in Cairo examined a box containing wooden slippers and on applying probe to the bottom part of one of these wooden slippers, the examiner smelt hashish. The whole consignment was opened and found to contain 1 kilo and 120 grammes of hashish.

The case is still under consideration by the Customs Committee.

Case No. 2662 Customs.—Smuggling of Hashish in a Motor Car.

A motor car was passing the Customs gate with 2 persons in it—the chauffeur and another man. The Customs guard approached the car to search it, but the car did not stop. As it drove slowly, the guard was able to get into it and started searching the chauffeur who, however, did not move from his place and drove as fast as he possibly could. The guard caught the chauffeur and his comrade by their necks, but the latter managed to free himself and jumped from the car and escaped. The chauffeur turned quickly to another street and here the guard wound his arm round the chauffeur's neck and turned the "direction" of the car causing it to collide with a cart and stop. A police officer with some men appeared and arrested the chauffeur. On searching the car, hashish was found under the seat of the man who had escaped. This man was subsequently arrested. The hashish weighed 6 kilos, 800 grammes.

Case No. 1372.—An Accused resorts to a Man of the Frontier Districts Administration for smuggling Narcotics.

The Port Said Customs Authorities noticed that the accused in this case accompanied a Frontiers man too frequently. Arrangements were made for arresting them both, and on being searched a quantity of 1 kilo, 330 grammes of hashish was hidden round the waist of the Frontiers man.

LOCAL TRAFFICKERS.

The following cases are mentioned as an example of the difficulties experienced by the preventive authorities in discovering the local traffickers of narcotic drugs.

There are several similar cases throughout the country and the following cases are merely indicative of the various methods employed by local traffickers in transporting the drugs from one locality to another.

Case No. 657, Délit, 1931.

Information was received by the Qena District Police Authorities that a Post Office employé was trafficking in narcotic drugs. On May 5, 1931, his house was searched and a quantity of heroin was found.

It appeared from the enquiry that he obtained the drugs from other localities in parcel post addressed to the office where he was working. They were also transported to his address by railway.

He was tried and sentenced finally to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of L.E. 500.

Case No. 381, Délit, El Saff, 1931.

While a Police Corporal of El Saff District was walking on a canal bank he saw a certain person, known as a trafficker, coming from the opposite direction in a taxi motor car. He signalled to the chauffeur to stop, but the chauffeur did not do so. The corporal therefore suspected the passenger and taking another car which happened to pass by at the time with another corporal in it, he followed up the taxi car and searched the passenger. A quantity of hashish was found on him. He was tried and sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 100.

Case No. 949, Délit, El Saff, 1931.

A Police Camel Guide was going to a village by the road crossing the hills. On his way he saw a nomad Arab coming from the opposite direction and having suspected him he searched him and found 3 hashish cakes weighing about 4 kilos in his possession. It appeared from the enquiry that this Arab had come from the Red Sea Coast through the hills to smuggle hashish.

He was tried and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 200.

Case No. 655 Délit, Giza, 1931.

The accused in this case is an assistant guard of the Egyptian State Railways. Information was received that he carried narcotics from one locality to another. He was watched and arrested at Hawam-dieh Station in possession of a quantity of hashish.

He was tried and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 30.

Case of a Dura Stick (Maize).

A well-known trafficker was on his way on November 15, 1931, towards Shebin El Kom town. He was searched by the Criminal Investigation Department men but nothing was found in his possession. He had a dura stick in his hand which he used as a cane, on examining it, it was discovered that the top part was hollowed and filled with heroin. He was arrested and the case is now sub-judice.

Case of Smuggling by Railway Train Staff at Dekerness, Dakahlia Province.

Information was received that the driver and brakesman of a train were in possession of a cake of hashish.

Arrangements were made by the Railway Officials to arrest them. This was done and the turba of hashish was found.

The investigation showed that a railway porter was also implicated.

The three accused were tried and sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment and L.E. 60 fine each. (Case No. 391, Délit, Dekerness, 1931).

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COASTGUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC.
From 1-12-1930 to 30-11-1931.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drugs seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
3-12-1930	Port Said	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	2	775	—	—
3-12-1930	"	"	"	Opium	1	260	—	In water.
3-12-1930	Alexandria	Dacia	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain...	Hashish	7	250	—	—
3-12-1930	"	"	"	Opium	4	550	—	In water.
4-12-1930	"	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	1	400	—	—
4-12-1930	"	"	"	"	38	20	—	—
4-12-1930	"	"	"	"	—	510	—	In water.
7-12-1930	Port Said	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	570	—	—
9-12-1930	Alexandria	"	"	Opium	5	370	—	In water.
9-12-1930	"	"	"	"	5	420	—	"
9-12-1930	"	"	"	Hashish	2	—	—	"
10-12-1930	Port Said	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	2	500	—	—
11-12-1930	"	"	"	Hashish	561	530	—	In water.
11-12-1930	"	"	"	"	7	320	—	"
13-12-1930	Alexandria	Roda	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium and Hashish	3	600	—	—
18-12-1930	Port Said	"	"	Hashish	2	730	—	—
18-12-1930	Alexandria	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	570	—	—
18-12-1930	"	"	"	"	2	450	—	—
19-12-1930	"	"	"	"	22	—	—	—
20-12-1930	"	"	"	"	—	310	—	—
20-12-1930	"	"	"	"	—	155	—	—
22-12-1930	Port Said	"	"	"	3	780	—	In water.
1-1-1931	Alexandria	"	"	"	2	820	—	"
1-1-1931	"	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	030	—	—
3-1-1931	"	Grand Liban	Albert Vilat	"	—	050	—	—
3-1-1931	Port Said	"	"	"	25	695	—	In water.
3-1-1931	Alexandria	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	200	—	—
3-1-1931	"	Seril Hollandise.	Commercial Steamship Co.	Hashish	2	550	—	—
6-1-1931	"	Felucca	"	Opium	3	920	—	—
7-1-1931	"	Regele Carol	Service Maritime Roumain	Hashish	6	430	—	—
8-1-1931	"	Helouan	Lloyd Triestino	Morphine	1	020	—	—
13-1-1931	"	Schalau	Hamburg Amerik Packetf Akt. Ges.	Hashish	12	630	—	In water.
13-1-1931	"	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	140	—	—
14-1-1931	"	"	"	Opium	5	300	—	In water.
16-1-1931	"	Dacia	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain...	Hashish	40	865	—	—
18-1-1931	Port Said	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	"	—	320	—	—
18-1-1931	Alexandria	Helouan	Lloyd Triestino	Morphine	—	310	—	—
25-1-1931	"	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	—	100	—	—
26-1-1931	Port Said	"	"	Hashish	15	120	—	In water.
28-1-1931	"	Launch	"	"	39	350	—	—
1-2-1931	Alexandria	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	1	250	—	—
1-2-1931	Port Said	"	"	Hashish	54	—	—	In water.
5-2-1931	"	Aventino	Lloyd Triestino	"	49	940	—	—
7-2-1931	Alexandria	Theophile Gautier	Messageries Maritimes	Opium	10	355	—	—
12-2-1931	"	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	—	640	—	—
14-2-1931	Port Said	"	"	"	3	085	—	—
14-2-1931	Alexandria	"	"	"	21	370	—	In water.
15-2-1931	"	Ankara	Turkish Mail Line	"	6	570	—	—
15-2-1931	Port Said	General Metzinger	Messageries Maritimes	"	9	—	—	—
17-2-1931	"	Angers...	"	"	9	750	—	—
19-2-1931	"	War Krishna	British Admiralty	Opium	—	438	—	—
25-2-1931	"	Unknown	Messageries Maritimes	"	1	050	—	—
27-2-1931	Alexandria	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line...	Opium and Hashish	1	300	—	—
28-2-1931	Damietta	Fishing Boat	"	Hashish	11	700	—	—
2-3-1931	Alexandria	Mariette Pasha	Messageries Maritimes	Opium	19	510	—	—
3-3-1931	Port Said	Felix Russell	"	"	5	—	—	—
9-3-1931	Alexandria	Bilkas	Khedivial Mail Line	"	3	400	—	—
9-3-1931	"	Ismir...	Turkish Mail Line	Hashish	—	653	—	—
12-3-1931	"	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line...	"	6	630	—	—
13-3-1931	Port Said	Patroclus	Blue Funnel Line	Opium	—	320	—	—
					4	490	—	—

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).
From 1-12-1930 to 30-11-1931.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drugs seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Ogr.	
15- 3-1931	Alexandria	Champollion	Messageries Maritimes	Opium	2	930	—	—
16- 3-1931	"	Rashid	Khedivial Mail Line	Hashish	5	100	—	—
16- 3-1931	"	Ankara	Turkish Mail Line	"	—	505	—	—
16- 3-1931	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium	3	070	—	—
17- 3-1931	"	—	—	Hashish	25	160	—	In water.
23- 3-1931	"	Egitto	Puglia Line	"	33	580	—	—
25- 3-1931	"	—	—	"	226	640	—	In water.
28- 3-1931	"	Ankara	Turkish Mail Line	"	16	413	—	—
30- 3-1931	"	—	—	Opium and Hashish	16	850	—	In water.
2- 4-1931	"	Ankara	Turkish Mail Line	Opium	*9157	—	—	"
3- 4-1931	"	Engkor	Messageries Maritimes	Hashish	—	320	—	—
6- 4-1931	"	Ismir	Turkish Mail Line	"	—	330	—	—
9- 4-1931	"	Felucca	—	Opium and Hashish	7	880	—	—
10- 4-1931	Port Said	Vessel	—	"	1	300	—	—
11- 4-1931	Alexandria	Schulau	Hamburg Amerik Packetf Akt. Ges.	Opium and Hashish	4	500	—	—
12- 4-1931	"	"	Hamburg Amerik Packetf Akt. Ges.	Opium and Hashish	11	300	—	—
12- 4-1931	"	Salamis	Ali Osmanjie	"	1	670	—	—
12- 4-1931	"	Umbria	Sitmar Line Stà. Italiana d; Servizi Marittimi, Alex.	"	2	570	—	—
13- 4-1931	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium and Hashish	6	450	—	—
16- 4-1931	"	Sardegna	Societa Italiana di Servizi Marittimi	Hashish	7	310	—	—
25- 4-1931	"	Ege	Turkish Mail Line	Hashish	—	320	—	—
27- 4-1931	"	Belbeis	Khedivial Mail Line	Opium and Hashish	4	330	—	—
27- 4-1931	"	Ege	Turkish Mail Line	"	1	230	—	—
28- 4-1931	Suez	Felucca	—	"	—	630	—	—
3- 5-1931	"	—	—	"	5	800	—	—
5- 5-1931	Port Said	—	—	"	69	570	—	In water.
5- 5-1931	"	Derfflinger	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Opium	1	766	—	"
9- 5-1931	"	Launch	—	Hashish	94	300	—	—
10- 5-1931	Alexandria	Ege	Turkish Mail Line	"	—	670	—	—
11- 5-1931	"	—	—	"	—	300	—	In water.
11- 5-1931	Port Said	Felucca	—	"	2	720	—	—
14- 5-1931	Alexandria	Helouan	Lloyd Triestino...	Heroin	—	225	—	—
15- 5-1931	"	Lotus	Messageries Maritimes	Opium	6	300	—	—
17- 5-1931	"	—	—	Hashish	124	—	—	In water.
21- 5-1931	Port Said	Launch	Manzala Lake Co.	"	—	480	—	—
22- 5-1931	Alexandria	Mariette Pasha	Messageries Maritimes	"	6	030	—	—
23- 5-1931	"	—	—	"	241	210	—	In water.
27- 5-1931	Manzala	—	—	"	244	250	—	"
27- 5-1931	Alexandria	Aventino	Lloyd Triestino...	Heroin	2	500	—	—
29- 5-1931	"	Engkor	Messageries Maritimes	Opium and Hashish	9	920	—	—
1- 6-1931	Port Said	Sailing Vessel	—	" and Hashish	4	310	—	—
1- 6-1931	Borolos	—	—	Opium	49	300	—	—
5- 6-1931	Port Said	—	—	Hashish	7	800	—	—
6- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	66	—	—	In water.
9- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	114	080	—	"
11- 6-1931	Alexandria	Schulau	Hamburg Amerik Packetf Akt. Ges.	Opium	65	910	—	"
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	" and Hashish	81	250	—	"
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	5	140	—	—
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	6	133	—	—
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	—	180	—	In water.
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	2	900	—	"
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	—	700	—	"
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	—	680	—	"
11- 6-1931	"	—	—	"	5	370	—	"

* This opium was transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption. (Please see title "Transshipment").

NARCOTICS SEIZED BY COAST-GUARDS, CUSTOMS AND POLICE AUTHORITIES ON BOARD STEAMERS, ETC. (contd.).
From 1-12-1930 to 30-11-1931.

Date.	Port.	Name of Steamer.	Name of Company to which Steamer belongs.	Nature and weight of drugs seized.				Remarks.
				Kind.	Kg.	Gr.	Cgr.	
11-6-1931	Alexandria...	—	—	Hashish ...	2	620	—	In water.
11-6-1931	"	—	—	"	2	610	—	"
11-6-1931	"	—	—	"	2	620	—	"
23-6-1931	"	—	—	"	8	380	—	"
24-6-1931	"	—	—	Opium ...	23	400	—	"
26-6-1931	"	—	—	Heroin ...	2	—	—	"
26-6-1931	"	—	—	Hashish ...	38	140	—	"
30-6-1931	Damietta ...	—	—	"	121	500	—	At Coast.
1-7-1931	Port Said ...	—	—	"	5	010	—	In water.
6-7-1931	Alexandria ...	Ege ...	Turkish Mail Line ...	"	1	660	—	—
8-7-1931	"	—	—	"	12	340	—	In water.
12-7-1931	"	—	—	"	2	050	—	"
14-7-1931	Port Said ...	Angelo Mabro ...	G. & T. Mabro ...	"	21	500	—	—
20-7-1931	"	—	—	"	116	790	—	In water.
22-7-1931	"	Vessel ...	—	"	51	100	—	—
23-7-1931	"	Felucca ...	—	"	75	130	—	—
28-7-1931	Alexandria ...	—	—	"	13	755	—	—
30-7-1931	"	Victoria ...	Lloyd Triestino ...	Heroin ...	4	150	—	—
6-8-1931	"	Espagne ...	Armement Deppe ...	Hashish ...	3	130	—	—
6-8-1931	"	—	—	"	19	750	—	In water
8-8-1931	"	Lemnos ...	The Hellenic Coast Line...	"	—	170	—	—
10-8-1931	"	—	—	Opium ...	5	800	—	In water.
18-8-1931	"	—	—	Hashish ...	28	600	—	"
18-8-1931	"	—	—	"	43	—	—	"
18-8-1931	"	—	—	"	28	600	—	"
22-8-1931	Port Said ...	—	—	"	51	—	—	"
23-8-1931	Alexandria ...	—	—	"	14	—	—	"
24-8-1931	Port Said ...	—	—	"	7	—	—	"
25-8-1931	Alexandria ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	Opium ...	1	700	—	"
26-8-1931	Borolos ...	—	—	Hashish ...	51	—	—	In water.
29-8-1931	Port Said ...	Felucca ...	—	Opium ...	1	390	—	—
2-9-1931	"	Pierre Loti ...	Messageries Maritimes. ...	Hashish ...	7	050	—	—
5-9-1931	Alexandria ...	—	—	"	24	830	—	In water.
11-9-1931	Port Said ...	Bourgas ...	Société Commerciale Bul-gare de Nav. à Vapeur	"	13	600	—	—
12-9-1931	Alexandria ...	Ismir ...	Turkish Mail Line ...	"	23	195	—	—
12-9-1931	"	—	—	Opium ...	1	980	—	In water.
12-9-1931	"	—	—	Hashish ...	12	410	—	"
14-9-1931	"	Attiki ...	Greek Costal Line ...	Heroin ...	1	062	—	—
17-9-1931	"	Vessel ...	—	Hashish ...	30	500	—	—
28-9-1931	"	Kemal... ..	Sadek Zaadek ...	"	28	475	—	—
3-10-1931	"	—	—	"	2	320	—	In Water.
6-10-1931	Port Said ...	Silverpine ...	Siver Line Ltd. ...	Opium ...	—	322	—	—
7-10-1931	Alexandria ...	Bilkas ...	Khedivial Mail Line ...	" and Hashish ...	1	640	—	—
7-10-1931	"	Felucca ...	—	"	13	110	—	—
13-10-1931	"	—	—	"	3	600	—	In water.
22-10-1931	"	Felucca ...	—	"	64	—	—	—
24-10-1931	"	Dacia ...	Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain ...	Opium and Hashish ...	11	750	—	—
26-10-1931	"	—	—	"	28	850	—	In Water.
26-10-1931	Port Said ...	—	—	Opium ...	39	250	—	At Coast.
26-10-1931	Alexandria ...	—	—	Hashish ...	28	850	—	In Water.
27-10-1931	"	—	—	Opium ...	25	840	—	"
31-10-1931	"	—	—	Hashish ...	3	600	—	"
1-11-1931	"	Vessel ...	—	"	1	680	—	—
3-11-1931	"	Haliotis ...	Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	Opium ...	—	100	—	—
10-11-1931	Port Said ...	Perseus ...	Blue Funnel Line ...	"	2	370	—	—
27-11-1931	Suez ...	Pilsna ...	Lloyd Triestino...	Hashish ...	45	—	—	—

GENERAL TOTAL COMPARED WITH TOTAL OF 1930.

Kind.		In Water or at Coast.			On Board Vessels.			TOTAL.		
		Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Cgr.
Hashish ...	1930	4,827	909	—	2,500	899	50	7,328	808	50
	1931	2,623	285	—	946	686	—	3,569	971	—
Opium...	1930	166	45	—	301	311	—	467	356	—
	1931	216	270	—	9,286*	164	—	9,502*	434	—
Heroin...	1930	—	—	—	3	400	—	3	400	—
	1931	2	—	—	8	987	—	10	987	—
Morphine ...	1930	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	520	—
	1931	—	—	—	1	330	—	1	330	—
Cocaine ...	1930	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	120	—
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1930	4,994	474	—	2,805	730	50	7,800	204	50
	1931	2,841	555	—	10,243*	167	—	13,084*	722	—

* Includes 9,157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption. (Please see title "Transhipment")

RECAPITULATION.

Name of Company.	Hashish.		Opium.		Heroin.		Morphine.		Total.	
	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.	Kgr.	Gr.
Lloyd Triestino	94	940	—	—	6	875	1	330	103	145
Turkish Mail Line	56	323	9157	—	—	—	—	—	*9213	323
Khedivial Mail Line	95	545	27	043	—	—	—	—	122	588
Messageries Maritimes... ..	36	460	38	955	—	—	—	—	75	415
Service Maritime de l'Etat Roumain... ..	56	995	11	750	—	—	—	—	68	745
Hamburg Amerik Packett Akt. Ges.	23	653	20	940	—	—	—	—	44	593
Puglia Line	33	580	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	580
Sadek Zaadek	28	475	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	475
G. & T. Mabro	21	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	500
Société Commercial Bulgare de Navigation à Vapeur	13	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	600
Sta. Italiana di Servizi Marittimi	7	310	—	—	1	050	—	—	8	360
Blue Funnel Line... ..	—	—	6	860	—	—	—	—	6	860
Armement Deppe... ..	3	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	130
Ali Osmanjik... ..	2	570	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	570
Commercial Steam Ship Co.	2	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	550
Norddeutscher Lloyd	—	—	1	766	—	—	—	—	1	766
The Hellenic Coast Line	—	170	—	—	1	062	—	—	1	232
Manzala Lake Co.	—	480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480
British Admiralty... ..	—	—	—	438	—	—	—	—	—	438
Siver Line Ltd.	—	—	—	322	—	—	—	—	—	322
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co.	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	100
Albert Vilat	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Feluccas, and Sailing Vessels	469	355	20	990	—	—	—	—	490	345
TOTAL	946	686	9286*	164	8	987	1	330	*10243	167
In Water or at Coast	2623	285	216	270	2	—	—	—	2841	555
GRAND TOTAL	3569	971	9502*	434	10	987	1	330	*13084	722

* Includes 9,157 kilogrammes of opium transhipped to Formosa for legal consumption. Please see title "Transhipment").

Transhipment.

The following case affords striking illustration of the loophole that transit procedure, carried out perfunctorily, undoubtedly constitutes.

At Alexandria, on April 2, the Coastguards Patrol Launch seized a consignment of 100 cases marked C.B.E.K. from Smyrna per s.s. "Ankara" containing 9,157 kilogrammes of opium.

The Parquet enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the seizure of this consignment ended in the release thereof for transport to Port Said where, failing further action on the part of the Egyptian Authorities, shipment to Formosa by the "Kantori Maru" followed on April 9, 1931.

It is proved by a certificate from the Japanese Legation in Constantinople dated March 22, 1931, that the quantity of opium in question is for legal consumption in Formosa Province. This certificate runs as follows:—

"On February 24, 1931, the Government of Formosa ordered Hoshi Senjaku Kaisha (Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.) at Tokio to purchase for their account 7,800 kilos in 100 cases of Turkish opium for legal consumption in Formosa Province.

Hoshi Senjaku Kaisha placed the order for this opium with Messrs. C. B. E. Keun of Smyrna.

The Japanese Embassy in Turkey asks for all facilities."

The Turkish Government, in so far as the Parquet inquiry reveals, issued no Export Permit.

That 10 tons of opium under no control whatsoever can float around an Egyptian Port in charge of native port workers is a startling revelation.

A manager of a Steamship Company at Alexandria has stated that the despatch of large consignments of opium from Turkey to Japan and the Dutch East Indies has been of frequent occurrence. He also states that the tons of opium thus transported, remain in the open holds of the Company vessels while in Alexandria harbour, are taken round to Port Said and transhipped in a manner equally lax.

The Egyptian "Règlement Douanier" covering the question of goods for transhipment, lays down that the authority of the Customs must be obtained before commencing the operations of discharge.

If a Navigation Company contravenes against this regulation and it is proved that the case is not that of contraband, administrative penalties as laid down in the "Règlement" are applied.

It has been proved that the Company's failure to obtain the authorisation of the Customs in this case was due to the fact that this was their first experience in transporting opium.

The crux of the problem is that hitherto the drug has been handled with no greater care than that generally taken with general merchandise.

Roll of Honour.

THE FIRST CASE OF A GOVERNMENT AGENT KILLED BY DRUG TRAFFICKERS.

The Hamamil Quarter of Alexandria is one of the worst quarters of the said city for drug traffic. A Police control was, therefore, instituted.

Whilst carrying out supervision during the night of the 24th July, 1931, Detective AHMED ALY BAHLOUL's attention was drawn to a group of native drug addicts who were at the corner of Rue Anastassi and Ruelle Macrizi with the apparent intention of entering a hashish den run at the second floor of No. 1, Ruelle Macrizi—with the assistance of certain (1) GEORGES TSAKISSIRIS, (2) JEAN COSTI YOANNIDES, (3) ANTOINE CALOGERIDES, and (4) SABINO GANI—by one COSTA COSTARAS in partnership with a notorious drug trafficker named PARASKIVAS TAHTIKOU, both Italian Dodecanesian subjects.

Detective AHMED ALY BAHLOUL was watching the movements of the group in question when he was approached on the public road at about 1.30 a.m. by the tenant of the aforesaid hashish den, COSTA COSTARAS, who asked him to go away; Detective AHMED ALY BAHLOUL persisting in the performance of his duties, a flower pot was suddenly thrown from the balcony of the hashish den and struck the detective on the head.

The victim succumbed at the Government Hospital within 24 hours.

The enquiry revealed that the author of the crime was one of the hashish den's assistants named JEAN COSTI YOANNIDES, a Cypriot, British subject, who absconded and was arrested on the 26th July.

The hashish den's exploiters COSTA COSTARAS and PARASKIVAS TAHTIKOU were also arrested and handed over to the Italian Consulate together with the assistant, GEORGES TSAKISSIRIS. A substantial grant was made by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to the family of the deceased.

As regards PARASKIVAS TAHTIKOU, he had already been convicted before the Italian Consular Court, Alexandria, for trafficking in noxious drugs.

The accused have been tried before their respective Consular Courts and the judgments passed against those who have been convicted, were as follows:—

British Consular Court, Alexandria.

JEAN COSTI YOANNIDES ... 2½ years' imprisonment. He was sent to Cyprus to undergo this term.

Italian Consular Court, Alexandria.

GEORGES TSAKISSIRIS ... 2 years' imprisonment, a fine of L.It. 3,000 and deportation.

PARASKIVAS TAHTIKOU ... 6 months' imprisonment, a fine of L.It. 1,500 and deportation.

COSTA COSTARAS ... 1½ years' imprisonment, a fine of L.It. 1,500 and deportation.

FIGHT WITH SINAI SMUGGLERS.

[The following incident reported by EL MIRALAI JARVIS BEY, Governor of Sinai, illustrates the determination shown by smugglers and the risks that are run by the anti-contraband forces :—

[During June and July, a gang of smugglers operating from near Khan Younis in Palestine succeeded in making several successful runs with hashish across Sinai to the Canal. On every occasion the Police found the tracks but the smugglers were in possession of very first class camels which were superior in speed to those of the Police.

The idea was then conceived of capturing these camels with the owners as they returned from the Canal to Palestine and all posts were warned to look out for them. The Police knowing the country and the people thoroughly are able to tell at once a genuine Arab passer-by from a smuggler. This had a very good effect as there were several brushes with returning smugglers and on one occasion a party of four was chased into the Hellal range where they were forced to leave their camels which were seized, whilst after a search lasting for two days one of the smugglers was captured.

A successful run of hashish by seven Palestine Arabs was made in the early part of August and the Police were warned to look out for the smugglers returning. A patrol of one corporal and 3 privates came in touch with four smugglers at Gebel Maghara and after a running fight drove them into a narrow gorge from which they could not escape. The corporal in charge, leaving the camels with one of the patrol, advanced up the gorge with the remaining police. About half a mile up they saw the four camels of the smugglers, but no signs of the smugglers. They collected these four camels and leaving one policeman with them continued the advance. The policeman, who was a Sudanese, climbed up a rocky hill and at the top met one of the smugglers who brought up his rifle to fire—the policeman, however, was quicker and fired first, blowing off the top of the smuggler's head.

The other two smugglers who were behind rocks then opened fire on him as he ran to cover and he fell mortally wounded with six bullets in him. The corporal was then wounded in the foot.

The two police who had been left with the camels then arrived but by this time the smugglers had escaped. The wounded soldier died after about an hour and the party camped at a well near-by. During the night an attempt to recapture the camels was made by the smugglers but they were driven off and the following morning the patrol reached Romani with all the camels, the wounded corporal and the dead policeman.

[One of the murderers has been arrested and also two smugglers who were of the party but were not actually present in the fight. The other two smugglers are Palestinians and it is hoped the Palestine officials will capture them.

The family of the policeman who was killed was promptly compensated by the Government.

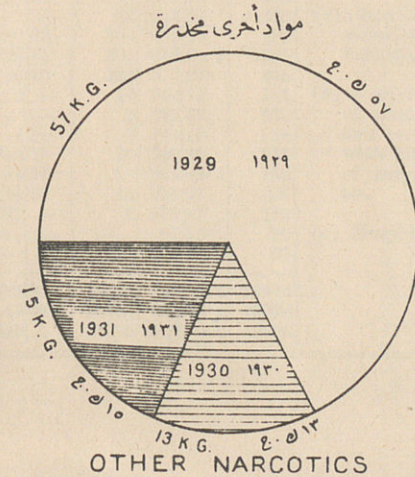
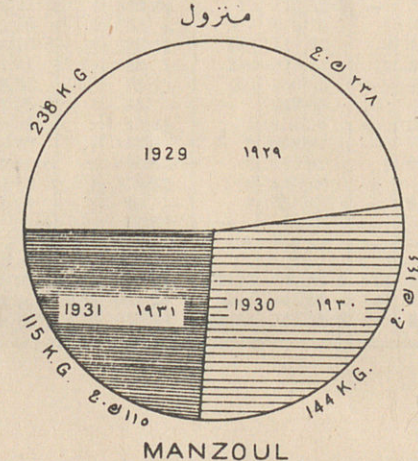
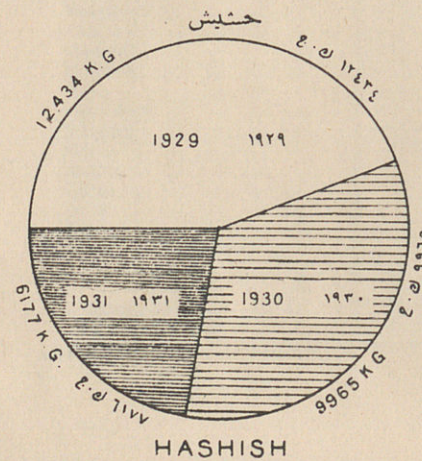
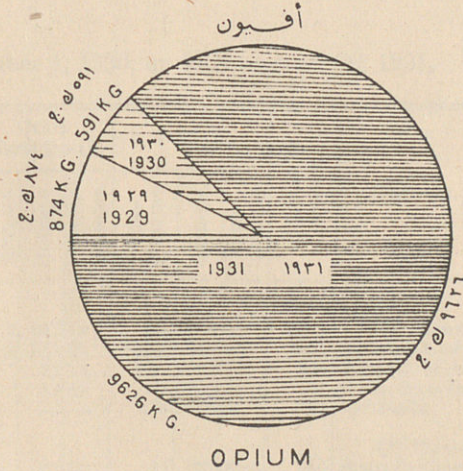
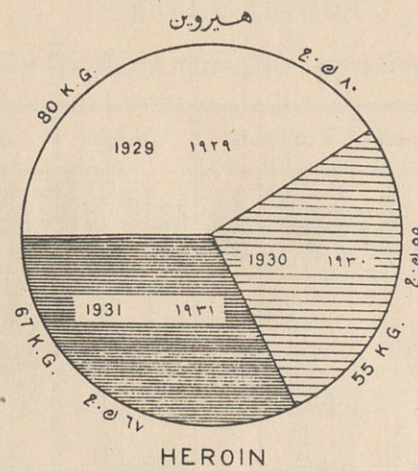
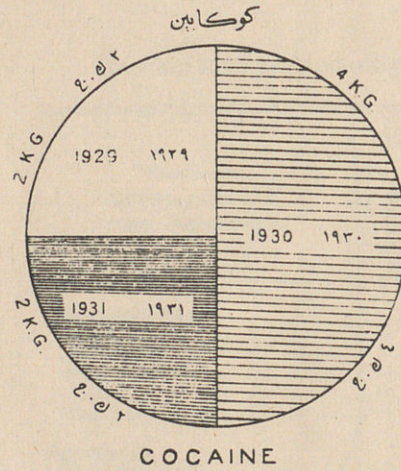
LIST OF SEIZURES EFFECTED DURING 1931 IN FRONTIERS ADMINISTRATION AREAS.

MONTH.	SINAI PROVINCE.				WESTERN DESERT PROVINCE.				RED SEA DISTRICT.				SOUTHERN DESERT PROVINCE.			
	Hashish.		Opium.		Hashish.		Opium.		Hashish.		Opium.		Hashish.		Opium.	
	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.	K.	Grams.
January	38	004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	—
February	35	410	—	—	—	—	—	005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	8	826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	75	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	003·12	—	—	—	—
June	184	350	—	—	6	959	—	—	—	—	—	001·19	—	—	—	—
July... ..	214	892	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	26	863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	14	449·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	42	835	—	—	{ 259 090 (by C. Guard) }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	338	—	—	2	034	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	641	717·5	—	—	268	083	—	005	—	—	—	304·31	—	—	—	—

CHAPTER III.—(A) Seizures. (B) Present situation
in the interior of the Country.

SEIZURES—PREVALENCE OF ADDICTION—THE ARMENIAN GANG OF
ARTIN YACOB KAZANDJIAN—SEIZURE OF HASHISH AND HEROIN
IN CAIRO RAILWAY STATION (THE CASE OF HABIB AZIZ)—NA-
TIONALITIES OF TRAFFICKERS—TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND
PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE—AGES AND PROFESSIONS OF
PERSONS IN THE TRADE—NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN
CENTRAL PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1931, UNDER THE LAW ON NAR-
COTICS—NOTE BY H.E. EL LEWA TEWFIQ PASHA ABDALLA,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL, EGYPTIAN PRISONS DEPARTMENT—TURKISH
OPIUM—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS
OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1921 TO 1931 AS REPORTED
BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICER—ANALYSIS OF 500 PRISONER
ADDICTS.

موازنة بين كميات المواد المخدرة التي ضبطت في القطر المصري في سني ١٩٢٩ و ١٩٣٠ و ١٩٣١
 ETAT COMPARATIF DES SAISIES DE NARCOTIQUES EN EGYPTE PENDANT LES ANNÉES 1929, 1930 ET 1931
 COMPARISON OF SEIZURES OF NARCOTICS IN EGYPT DURING 1929, 1930 AND 1931



YEARLY RETURN

Showing kind and quantity of Narcotics seized in Egypt during the period from December 1, 1930, up to November 30, 1931.

Provinces, Governorates and other Departments.	Cocaine.			Heroin.			Opium.			Hashish.			Manzûl.(1)			Other Narcotics.(2)			TOTAL.			Number of accused.	Remarks.
	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.	Kilo- gramme.	Gramme.	Centi- gramme.		
GOVERNORATES:—																							
Cairo	—	47	35	33	250	73	1	847	15	70	512	1	62	451	21	6	977	16	175	085	61	3019	(1) Manzûl consists of a mixture of ha- shish, dryspices and herbs.
Alexandria	—	245	81	17	825	29·5	9403	139	13·5	2440	596	86	34	037	75	3	065	68	11899	910	53	3041	
Suez Canal... ..	—	29	95	—	31	82	178	586	55	1909	967	86	—	314	—	—	22	14	2088	952	32	399	
Suez	—	—	—	—	2	90	3	679	80	2	201	06	—	—	—	—	49	65	5	933	41	97	
Damietta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	11	178	245	65	—	2	75	—	—	—	178	729	51	30	
PROVINCES:—																							
Menoufiya	—	—	—	—	988	76·5	—	889	45	5	112	06	4	196	80	—	20	75	11	207	82·5	300	(2) This co- lumn includes:
Kaliubiya	—	14	16	—	115	29	—	561	19	2	504	95	1	055	36	—	290	60	4	541	55	188	
Sharkiya	—	—	—	—	273	44·5	1	352	62	10	715	52·5	—	575	30	—	—	—	12	916	89	242	(a) Chocolates mixed with hashish.
Dakahlia	—	1	80	1	181	79	3	533	6	357	973	75	1	510	95	1	830	83	366	062	18	498	
Gharbiya	—	20	90	2	236	75·5	1	536	11	195	114	85	6	441	93	—	326	45	205	676	99·5	1094	
Beheira	—	1	10	2	331	77	14	548	1	270	975	44	2	296	25	—	225	40	290	377	97	415	
Giza	—	—	31	—	83	32	—	32	19	10	386	63	—	133	66	—	3	—	10	639	11	131	
Beni Suef	—	25	—	—	517	58	1	48	—	—	642	05	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	232	63	156	
Faiyûm	—	—	91	—	389	98	1	62	81	1	101	54	—	208	—	—	1	24	2	764	48	126	
Minia	—	212	35	1	48	32	1	465	33	7	272	97	—	21	55	—	219	78	10	240	30	313	
Assiut... ..	—	39	5·5	1	849	11·5	6	441	56·5	8	941	82	1	039	80	—	51	54	18	365	89·5	750	
Girga	—	—	230	4	59	13	1	373	52	6	536	36	—	—	—	—	14	60	11	985	91	496	
Qena	—	10	94	—	819	16	4	30	—	1	371	83	—	911	04	1	521	—	8	663	97	272	
Aswan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	38	—	11	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	96	20	
Frontiers Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	31	697	105	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	697	414	81	62	
TOTAL	1	651	93·5	67	005	16·5	9625	973	29	6177	290	29·5	115	226	35	14	622	82	16001	769	85·5	11649	
TOTAL OF 1930	3	589	88·5	54	668	91	590	998	16·4	9964	845	52	144	404	57·8	12	517	48·5	10771	024	54·2	12393	
TOTAL OF 1929	2	614	5·6	80	339	31·1	873	948	82·1	12434	343	52·4	237	644	23·3	57	040	5·9	13685	930	0·4	12209	

Prevalence of Addiction.

In the 1929 and 1930 Reports an attempt was made to arrive at some figure of drug addicts in the country.

Figures have again been returned by the same two provinces, *i.e.* Sharqia and Minia and are shown below.

Year.	Population.	Addicts.		Proportion to	
		In Prison.	Estimated.	Population.	
Per Cent.					
FIVE TOWNS IN MINIA PROVINCE.					
1928-29	84,000	362	3,290	3.9	
1929-30	85,000	339	1,475	1.7	
1930-31	86,000	451	753	0.9	
TWENTY-TWO TOWNS IN SHARQIA.					
1928-29	194,000	408	6,800	3.5	
1929-30	150,000	353	5,058	3.4	
1930-31	157,000	301	5,075	3.2	
Average of totals	1928-29	278,000	770	10,090	3.6
	1929-30	235,000	692	6,533	2.8
	1930-31	243,000	752	5,828	2.4

N.B.—It is to be observed that the above quoted populations include men, women and children of all ages. Whether it is strictly correct to take such figures as a basis for statistics in dealing with drug addiction or whether they should not rather be modified to show only persons of male sex between the ages of 20 and 60 (*i.e.* the period of life most affected by addiction) is a question for expert statisticians to decide. For purposes of this Report the percentage

of addicts based on populations showing only males between 20 and 60 is given below. This system will be adhered to in future Reports as it is considered to be more strictly accurate.

Year.	Population.	Addicts.		Proportion to population.
		In Prison.	Estimated.	
				Per Cent.

FIVE TOWNS IN MINIA.

1930-31	22,000	451	753	3.4
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TWENTY-TWO TOWNS IN SHARQIA.

1930-31	37,000	301	5,075	13.7
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The Sharqia figures this year show the estimated numbers of hashish, opium and heroin addicts separately and as such are interesting.

Year.	Population.	Hashish.	Opium.	Heroin.	Total.
1928-29	194,000	2,875	No figures available.	3,925	6,800
1929-30	150,000	2,696	do	2,362	5,058
1930-31	157,000	3,331	1,105	639	5,075

Assuming these figures to represent something near the real situation throughout the Country, it follows that out of the total population of 3,137,218 males whose ages are between 20 and 60 years the following are drug addicts :—

Hashish addicts	282,434
Opium addicts	93,692
Heroin addicts	54,180
TOTAL	430,306

It will be remembered that in the first Annual Report of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau the estimated figure of white drug addicts was given approximately as half a million; in the following year it was considered that this estimated figure had fallen by fifty per cent. Eliminating hashish from the above total of 430,000 we are left with 148,000 persons addicted to opium and its derivatives.

As I stated before these figures cannot be taken as scientifically accurate, the computation of each town being made by its own Omda under the supervision of the Markaz police: they are, however, extremely interesting especially the detailed list of Sharqia and bear out my contentions concerning the diminution of the white drugs and the substitution of hashish and also opium.

During this coming year I intend to issue a detailed questionnaire to the provinces and attempt to get a similar estimate of addicts made for every village in Egypt: this will entail considerable work but it is possible to do and the results should be a valuable indication of the narcotic situation in this country.

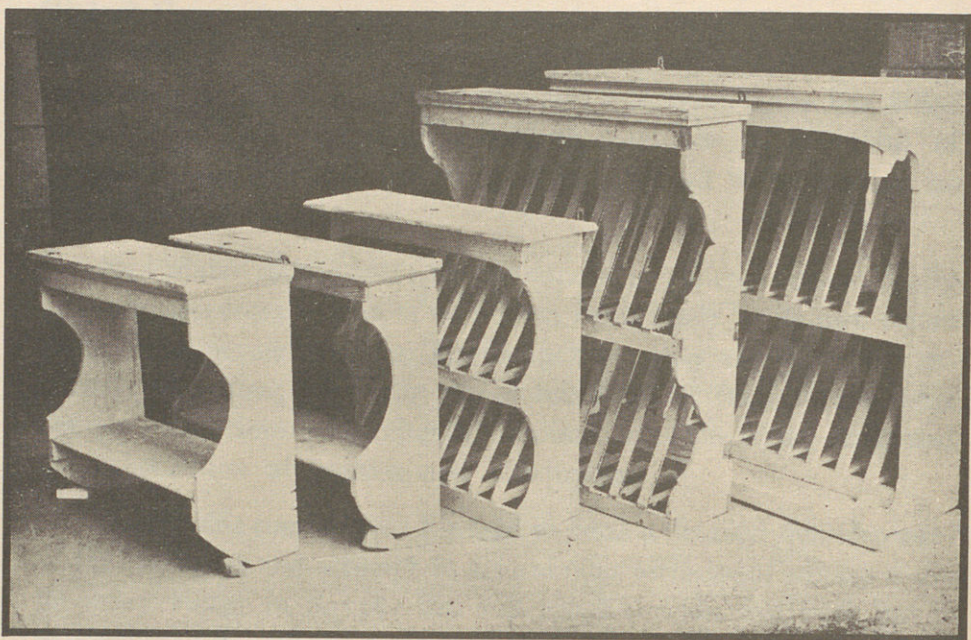
The graph, after page 65, indicates the comparative figures of persons undergoing imprisonment for possession of and trafficking in narcotics.

If we take the figures for October 1, of the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, we get the following results: —

						Traffickers.	Addicts.
1929	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	5,681
1930	...	...	...	...	...	2,828	4,580
1931	...	...	...	...	...	4,327	2,882

i.e. whereas in two years, the number of persons convicted for trafficking has increased nearly threefold the number of persons sentenced for addiction has fallen by 50 per cent.

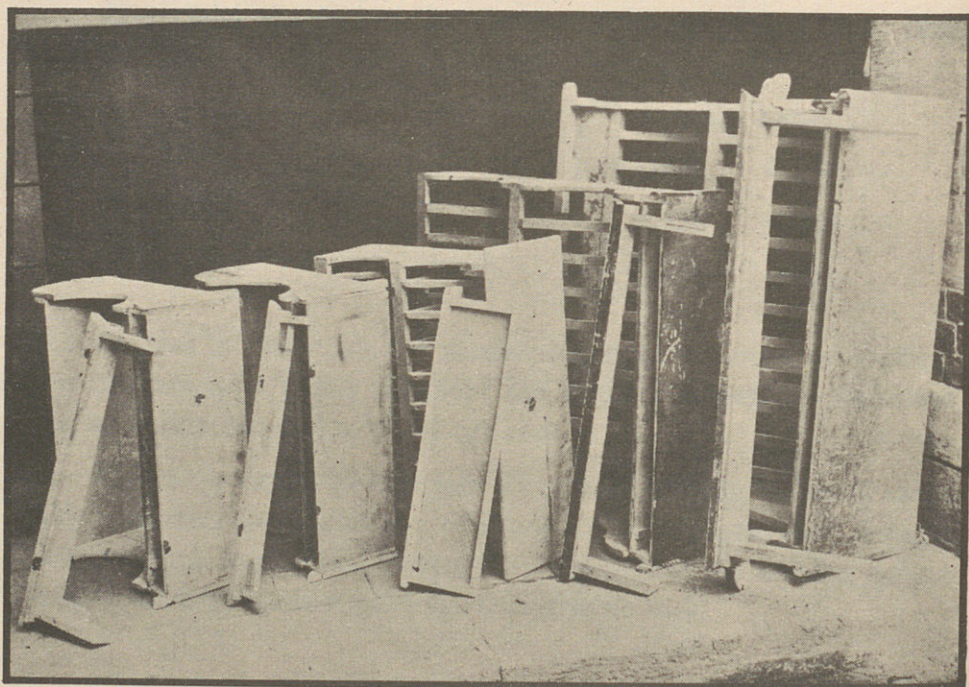
The same causes as last year have been helping to bring about this reduction in addiction: adulteration is so high that dope is hardly worth buying and money is so scarce that the fellahin can no longer afford to waste it on drugs that give no kick.



حالات صحنون كما ظهرت وهى فى الحائط وبها ادراج أو مخائى مسجورة غير ظاهرة

Plate racks as they appeared when on the wall
with secret drawers or hiding places concealed from view.

Porte-assiettes en position sur le mur
munis de tiroirs secrets ou cachettes dissimulées.



حالات صحنون بعد نزع المخائى والادراج المسجورة

Plate racks with drawers etc., completely removed.

Porte-assiettes dépourvus de leurs tiroirs etc.

The Armenian Band of Artin Yacoub Kazandjian.

This band, one of the most important in Cairo, was almost wholly Armenian in organisation and had been engaging the attention of the Bureau for some time until sufficient information was obtained to make a complete round up of the band possible.

To this end, on March 10th a descent was made upon the house of one ARTIN OHANNES KAZANDJIAN living at No. 13, Sharia Ragheb Pasha, as this man was known to be the chief distributor and on the day of the raid to be in possession of a quantity of heroin that had already been ordered by a client from Upper Egypt.]

As this man always took the greatest precaution to avoid surprise a ruse had to be adopted to gain entrance to the house without arousing suspicion, therefore two detectives dressed as postmen complete with satchels, etc., and one carrying a registered parcel, were sent to the house, and, as is the usual custom, the parcel having to be signed for by the recipient, the door was opened and entrance to the usually closely guarded portals was easily effected.

A search of the house quickly brought results in the shape of a parcel found in a drawer in the kitchen which on opening proved to contain nine packets of heroin of 100 grammes each and two of 50 grammes, the kilo in fact which had been prepared for the client before mentioned.

So quietly had the raid been carried out that no hint had reached the other members of the band as to what had happened with the result that three of them walked unsuspectingly into the house and into the arms of the waiting police that same evening, and a fourth, the head of the organisation one ARTIN YACOB KAZANDJIAN, wondering why he had not seen his *confrères*, also obliged the police by calling next day.

In the meantime a perquisition of the houses of the arrested men had already commenced, and in the house of one KEVORK DONIKIAN living at 73, Sharia Kobessi, the main depot of the band was discovered. This deserves a few words of description on account of the ingenuity displayed by the traffickers, for, in the kitchen and rather high up upon the wall, were observed two plate racks one of which aroused the suspicion of the investigating officer, who, on minutely examining it found that the top portion of this innocent looking article slid out revealing a secret compartment full of drugs, the plate rack on the

opposite wall yielding a similar result. Further investigation showed that behind one of the two plate racks, and hidden by it, was a piece of wood let into the brick work which on being removed revealed another hiding place some 54 centimetres long and built into the solid wall. This was also found to be full of drugs.

Further arrests and perquisitions followed, and in the house of each member of the band, a plate rack of similar construction to that just described was found and as befitted the head of the organisation, ARTIN YACOB KAZANDJIAN had the largest plate rack of all in his villa at Mataria! It may be mentioned that no less than five of these useful articles were seized by the police.

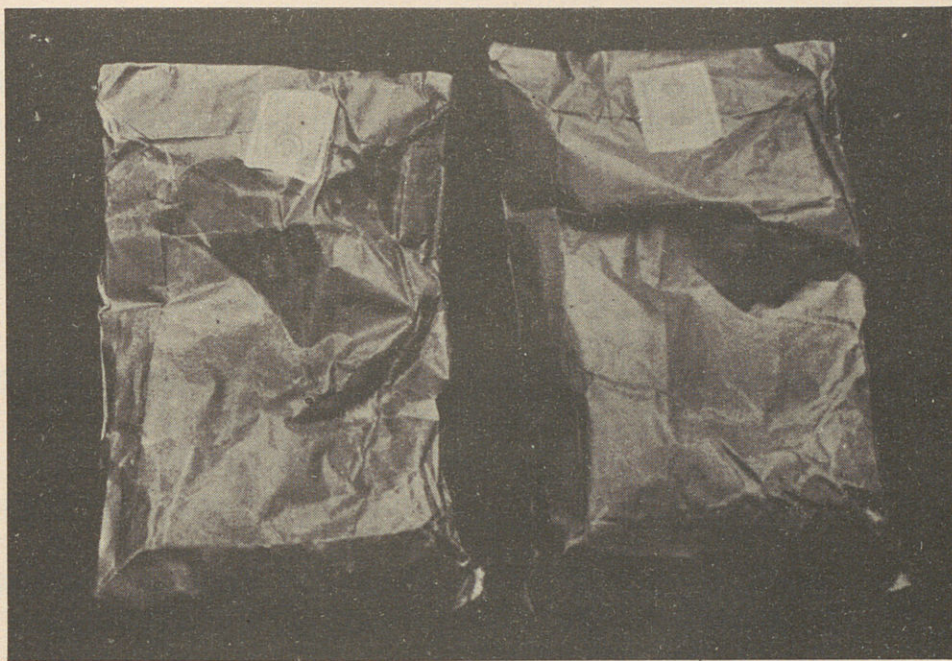
Further investigation showed that the band's activities were far from being confined to Cairo only, for a visit to Beni Suef by the Bureau's representative resulted in the arrest of three more traffickers named EID MANSI HEGAZI, his son HASHEM MANSI and their servant IBRAHIM SULIMAN; EID MANSI, the father, was 92 years of age and had had many previous convictions for trafficking.

In the house of HEGAZI was discovered a wonderful wardrobe recently constructed and only awaiting polishing, which was found to contain cleverly constructed hiding places, and there is little doubt that had the police come a little later they would have had a rich haul.

A trip further afield to Minia resulted in two more arrests bringing the number implicated to eleven.

On May 12, at a special sitting of the Ezbekieh Native Court, the accused came up for judgment and the following sentences were imposed :—

ARTIN YACOB KAZANDJIAN ...	}	5 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1,000 each.
ARTIN OHANNES KAZANDJIAN.		
KEVORK DONIKIAN ...		
STEFAN KALPAKDJIAN ...		
YACOB VARTANIAN...		
MOHAMED ALY KHADR ...	}	both of Minia, 3 years' imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500 each.
EID MANSI HEGAZI ...		
SHEHATA MOURSİ ...	}	One year's imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 50.
MOHAMED SAID MUFTAH...		
IBRAHIM SOLIMAN ...		



أكياس كل منها يسع $\frac{1}{4}$ كيلو من الهيروين ضبطت في قضية ارتين كازانجيان
وقد ظهر على الاكياس طابع بوسنة تركية

1/4 kilo packets of heroin seized in the Artin Kazandjian Case
showing Turkish Government stamp affixed.

1/4 kg.-paquets d'héroïne saisis dans l'affaire Artin Kazandjian,
portant le timbre du gouvernement turc.



صورة مكبرة لطابع بوسنة تركي وجد على أكياس هيروين ضبطت في قضية كازانجيان
Enlarged Turkish Government stamp found on the packets of heroin
seized in the Kazandjian case.

Agrandissement du timbre du gouvernement turc figurant sur les paquets d'héroïne
saisis dans l'affaire Kazandjian.

The eleventh accused, a boy aged 15 years, was acquitted.

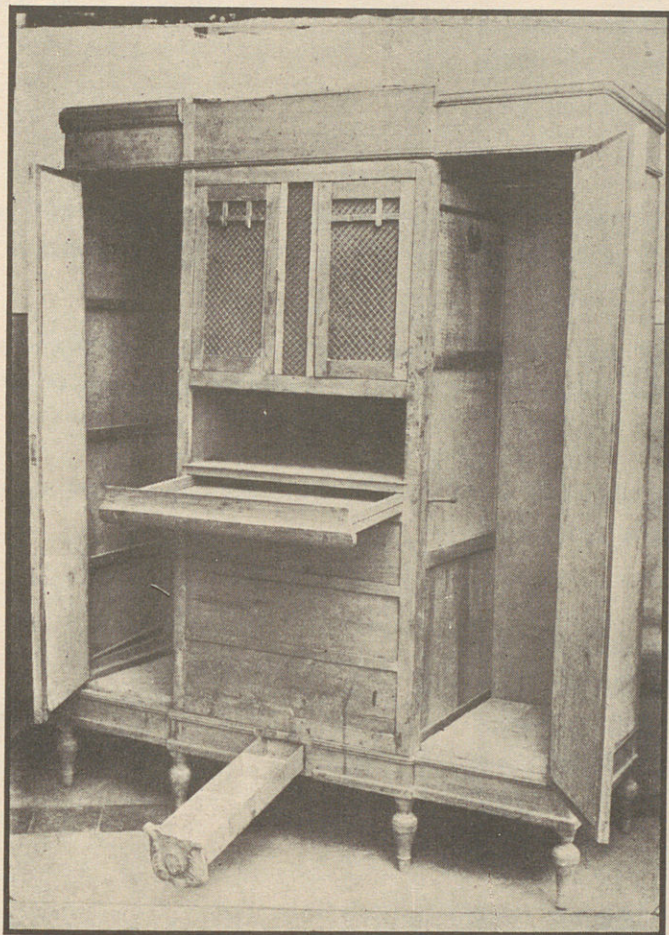
All these sentences were confirmed on appeal with the exception of MOHAMED ALY KHADR whose sentence was reduced to three years' imprisonment.

The total quantity of drugs and adulterants seized was 7 kilos and in this connection it is important to note that the origin of the heroin was undoubtedly Istanbul, the packets each of $\frac{1}{4}$ kilo being sealed with the genuine Turkish Government stamp.

The following results of the chemical analysis of the stuff and articles seized will give some idea of the amount of work such a case gives to the Government analysts:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) 7 large blue envelopes. Total gross weight 2,025 grammes. Weight of paper about 40 grammes. Net weight 1,985 grammes. | { This powder contained 64 per cent heroin, the impurity was mainly lactose. |
| (2) 3 white envelopes (unopened). Total weight 782 grammes. Weight of envelopes 19 grammes. Net weight 763 grammes. | { This powder was free from alkaloids. It gave the reaction of salicin. |
| (3) 1 opened envelope with about 5 grammes white powder. | { This powder was quinine free from narcotics. |
| (4) An envelope with 40 grammes white powder. | { This powder was salicin free from narcotics. |
| (5) An envelope with 95 grammes white powder. | { This powder was quinine free from narcotics. |
| (6) An envelope (O.H.E.M.S.) labelled "sacré du lait I en poudre Blembel Frères, Hambourg." | { This contained a mixture of quinine and milk sugar. |

- (7) An envelope originally labelled "100 grammes Diacetyl morphine" containing 46 grammes white powder. (The name was crossed out on the label). { This powder was also quinine with traces of salicin at the bottom of the envelope.
- (8) An envelope with 42 grammes white crystals. { This was a cocaine substitute of the novocaine type.
- (9) A bag with about 36 grammes white crystals. { This gave the reactions of phenacetin mixed with quinine free from narcotics.
- (10) A small blue-bag with 14 grammes white powder. { This powder was heroin hydrochloride.
- (11) Two papers with 3.5 grammes white powder (together). { This powder was heroin hydrochloride.
- (12) 7 blue envelopes. Gross weight 748 grammes. Weight of envelope 53 grammes. Net weight 695 grammes. { This powder was heroin hydrochloride.
- (13) A piece of newspaper with white powder. { This was quinine sulphate, free from narcotics.
- (14) A white envelope, about 300 grammes white powder. { This powder was quinine free from narcotics.
- (15) 6 packages containing white powder. 2 contained 4 grammes. { This powder was found to be heroin hydrochloride.



مخابىء بعد كشفها ولاحظ المسار المقصود منه تثبيت الدرج المد كخبا بعد غلقه

Secret compartments exposed.

Note pin to hold secret drawer firm when closed.

Exposition de subdivisions secrètes.

Agrafe de sûreté pour le maintien des tiroirs hermétiquement fermés.

- (16) Blue envelope with one paper containing 40 grammes white powder. { This powder was found to be heroin hydrochloride.
- (17) Two cloth belts divided up into small pockets. { No suspicious particles could be seen in any of the pockets. No alkaloids could be detected in either.
- (18) Cigarette box containing 2.3 grammes brown substance. { This substance was found to be hashish.
- (19) Cigarette box with a red envelope containing 23.9 grammes powder. { This powder was heroin hydrochloride.
- (20) A carton containing 100 grammes white crystal. { This was phenacetin, free from alkaloids.
- (21) A balance { Traces of white powder were found on the balance, but they were free from alkaloids.
- (22) An envelope with weights { These weights were contaminated with white dust but the reactions were uncertain.
- (23) A number of unused gum-labels.

Case of Habib Aziz.

SEIZURE OF 7·910 KILOGRAMMES OF HASHISH AND 5·585 KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN IN THE CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.

The enquiry into this case has extended over a period of 5 months and has brought to light the existence of a large gang of traffickers in narcotics whose energies embraced almost the whole territory of Egypt. Several villages, infested with narcotic drugs, were visited and a large number of houses searched with the result that indisputable documentary and other proofs were discovered and were instrumental in bringing the charge home against 22 accused traffickers.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

On the 19th of November 1930, the store-keeper of the Cairo Railway Station suspected the contents of a package which was brought by a carter for transport by rail to Sawamaa village, Upper Egypt. The store-keeper opened the package and found it to contain the following :

16 cakes of hashish, weight 7·910 kilogrammes.

10 paper packets containing 200 smaller packets enclosing a quantity of heroin weighing 5·585 kilogrammes of heroin.

9 new coats.

He reported the case to the Railway Judicial Officer.

THE ENQUIRY.

The store-keeper states that at 7.30 p.m., on the 19th of November 1930, a carter presented himself with the package in question for transport by rail to Sawama. The carter presented a paper in which was written in blue pencil the name of the sender: RAGHEB MASSOUD—the name of the addressee: MIKHAIL NAGUIB—and the contents as dry goods and coats; the destination being Sawamaa, Upper Egypt.

The store-keeper having, from the general appearance of the package, suspected its contents, asked the carter for the names of the sender and addressee. The carter simply replied that the sender was his brother and that he did not know his name !

Being further interrogated, the carter stated that the package was given to him by an unknown person and that two shop-owners had seen him with that unknown person. He added that the sender was waiting for him in a *Café* at El-Hanafy Quarter, Cairo, and that the house from which he had taken the package was No. 8, Atfet El Mawashta. The carter was taken to the *Café* but the sender could not be found there. He was taken to the house No. 8 and, having visited the said house, the Police found it to contain fowls with their food of maize, and water. In an adjoining room some straw chairs and a cupboard containing several cases were found. This cupboard also contained several samples of hashish and papers of heroin on which red, white and black labels were pasted bearing the picture of a skull and the word "poison," also some opium tablets, scales and weights, a large quantity of various kinds of labels similar to those pasted on the heroin papers, a large quantity of blue sacks and brushes, a China mortar with handle, a pair of scissors, a hammer, a small scalpel for powder, a brass seal, a quantity of thread and packing paper, Postal expedition forms and several packets containing white powder, proved on chemical analysis to be heroin. The other articles were proved on analysis to be hashish, opium, cocaine and morphine. Some documents were also found including the contract of lease for the ground floor which showed that the proprietor was a certain HAG MOHAMED HEIKAL and the lessee a certain MOHAMED ABDEL KHALEK, the lease commenced from 1st October, 1930. Several European newspapers similar to those found inside the package seized at the Station, were also found.

As this flat was not occupied the Police visited the flat opposite. The occupant of this latter flat was at once recognised by the carter as the sender of the package.

It transpired subsequently that the carter was simply misleading the Police, that the man recognised by him was not the sender of the package and that the carter was only trying to rid himself of a delicate situation in which he was put by a person unknown to him.

The proprietor of the house, his partner and his son were interrogated. The son said that the tenant of the flat was known to a corn merchant who used to sell him maize for his fowls. This merchant on being interrogated stated that he knew the tenant by sight and not by name, that tenant used to buy maize from his shop and that he

used to see that tenant coming home on a bicycle and wearing black glasses. He added that he also knew the tenant's wife and gave her description. He also said that he saw the tenant calling a carter to take the package to the railway station and that he saw tenant's wife at noon time on that day entering the house with new coats.

All this information, though hopeful, was not however a clear track towards the discovering of the sender of the package.

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was working hard and quietly to unmask this mysterious personage. It continued its efforts until the 27th of November 1930 when, at midnight, it discovered that the owner of the package was no other than a certain IBRAHIM EL SAYED SARHAN, an ex-Post Office official, who had been dismissed from the Service for trafficking in narcotics and that the proprietors of the goods were HABIB AZIZ and his brother-in-law GEORGE ANTONIOUS. Also that the package was destined to a certain ABDEL SALAM HEMAYA of Tahta District, his partner MOHAMED ABU ZEID—a dismissed night guard—and MOHAMED MAHMUD, Sheikh El-Balad of El Sawamaa.

An officer of the Bureau arrested IBRAHIM EL SAYED SARHAN and three others who were with him at the time. His house was searched and 12 weights from 1 to 500 grammes, a bicycle and black glasses were found.

IBRAHIM EL SAYED SARHAN, on being pressed by the Substitut du Parquet, confessed having taken the flat at Hanafi Quarter on lease on instructions from HABIB AZIZ who also ordered him to forward the seized package, that he met a carter and asked him to carry the package to the Station and have it forwarded to the address written on the paper given to him by HABIB AZIZ, that this paper was written either by HABIB AZIZ, his wife or his brother-in-law. SARHAN gave full particulars of persons, villages and facts which led to the arrest of several persons from several villages throughout the country.

The investigation into this case has elicited the fact that a total sum of over L.E. 15,000 was sent by Upper Egypt traffickers to HABIB AZIZ and IBRAHIM EL SAYED SARHAN.

It also appears that narcotics had been sent by post under fictitious names with the knowledge of certain Post Office junior employés.

قضية حبيب عزيز

CASE OF HABIB AZIZ.
AFFAIRE DE HABIB AZIZ.



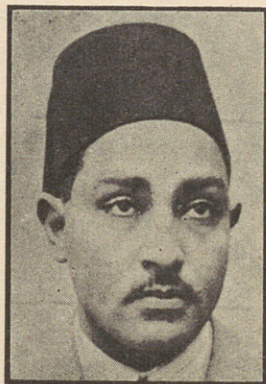
حبيب عزيز — سوري رعية محلية
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصري

Habib Aziz, Syrian, Local.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.



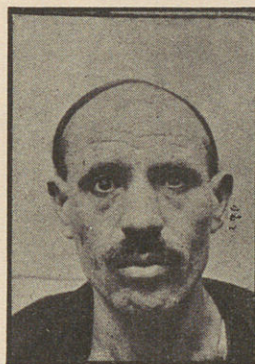
انجيل عزيز — سورية رعية محلية
السجن لمدة سنة وغرامة ٥٠٠ جنيه مصري

Angele Aziz, Syrian, Local.
1 year imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 500.
Un an d'emprisonnement et L.E. 500 d'amende.



ابراهيم السيد سرحان — مصري
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصري

Ibrahim El-Sayed Sarhân, Egyptian.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.



عبد السلام حمادة — مصري
السجن لمدة ٥ سنوات وغرامة ١٠٠٠ جنيه مصري

Abdel Salâm Hemaya, Egyptian.
5 years imprisonment and a fine of L.E. 1000.
5 ans d'emprisonnement et L.E. 1000 d'amende.

The case was brought before the Native Tribunals and the following judgments were issued against them :—

HABIB AZIZ	5 years' imprisonment and L.E. 1,000 fine.			
ANGELE AZIZ	1 year's	"	"	500 "
IBRAHIM EL SAYED				
SARHAN	5 years'	"	"	1,000 "
ABDEL SALAM HEMAYA	5 "	"	"	1,000 "
ZAKI HERMINA	5 "	"	"	1,000 "
ABDEL AZIZ IBRAHIM				
SALEH	3 "	"	"	500 "
MUSTAPHA EL MOHAN-				
DEZ	3 "	"	"	500 "
HASSAN ALY HASSAN...	3 "	"	"	500 "
FARGHALI HASSAN ...	3 "	"	"	500 "
ABDEL LATIF KHAFAGA	3 "	"	"	500 "
ABDEL RAOUF KHAFAGA	3 "	"	"	500 "
ABDALLA ALY YUSSEF	3 "	"	"	500 "
MOHAMED ABU ZEID ...	3 "	"	"	500 "
AHMED MOHAMED ABU				
ZEID	1 year's	"	"	200 "
RAGHEB TANIOUS ...	1 "	"	"	—
BASILI SAHIOUN	1 "	"	"	—
MOHAMED SULIMAN		"	"	—
ABDEL SAMAD	6 months'	"	"	—

THE FOLLOWING SYMMENTAL STATES THE NUMBER OF DEFENDERS IN EACH OF THE TRIBUNALS

Nationalities of Traffickers.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT GIVES THE NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED TO THE C.N.I.B. AS TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTICS.

Nature of dealers.	Greek.	British.	Italian.	French.	Egyptian.	Syrian.	Russian.	Persian.	Chinese.	Yugoslav.	Belgian.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	German.	Armenian.	Turkish.	Hungarian.	Bulgarian.	Polish.	Albanian.	Palestinian.	TOTAL.
Big Dealers ...	(1929 100	25	15	9	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
	(1930 153	56	93	76	52	5	5	1	2	2	—	—	3	4	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	461
	(1931 142	32	51	38	11	8	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	1	8	8	—	4	1	1	3	319
Big Interme- diaries ...	(1929 2	3	5	2	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	64
	(1930 164	2	—	13	134	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	322
	(1931 18	7	9	7	97	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	148
Small Dealers	(1929 2	1	1	2	1089	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,095
	(1930 —	—	—	—	2020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,020
	(1931 —	—	—	—	552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	552
Small Interme- diaries ...	(1929 1	1	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286
	(1930 —	—	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
	(1931 —	—	—	—	809	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	809
TOTAL ...	(1929 105	30	21	13	1438	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1,614
	(1930 317	58	93	89	2531	5	5	1	3	3	2	1	5	5	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	3,128
	(1931 160	39	60	45	1469	8	—	—	18	—	2	—	—	1	8	8	—	4	1	2	3	1,828

N.B. - 1929 figures are for the period from 1-6-1929 to 30-11-1929 and 1930 figures are for the period from 1-12-1929 to 30-11-1930 and 1931 figures are for the period from 1-12-1930 to 30-11-1931.

**TRADES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS AND PERSONS
INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.**

Trade.	Number.		
	1929	1930	1931
Unemployed	499	736	651
Farmers (Fellaheen)	494	852	310
Coffee-shop workers	274	451	475
Street hawkers	259	656	469
Merchants	189	804	174
Carters	123	236	176
Tailors	101	91	54
Land-owners	62	2	66
Chauffeurs	47	90	76
Clerks	24	34	8
Goldsmiths	24	6	15
Public writers... ..	15	34	69
Musicians	15	21	12
Students	6	7	11
Commission agents	6	6	8
Contractors	5	11	16
Actors	4	3	4
Policemen	—	9	8
Teachers	—	6	4
Engineers	3	—	—
Brokers	—	11	14
Doctors	—	1	—
Assistant advocates	4	—	—
Other Trades	1,998	3,088	4,374
TOTAL... ..	4,152	7,155	6,994

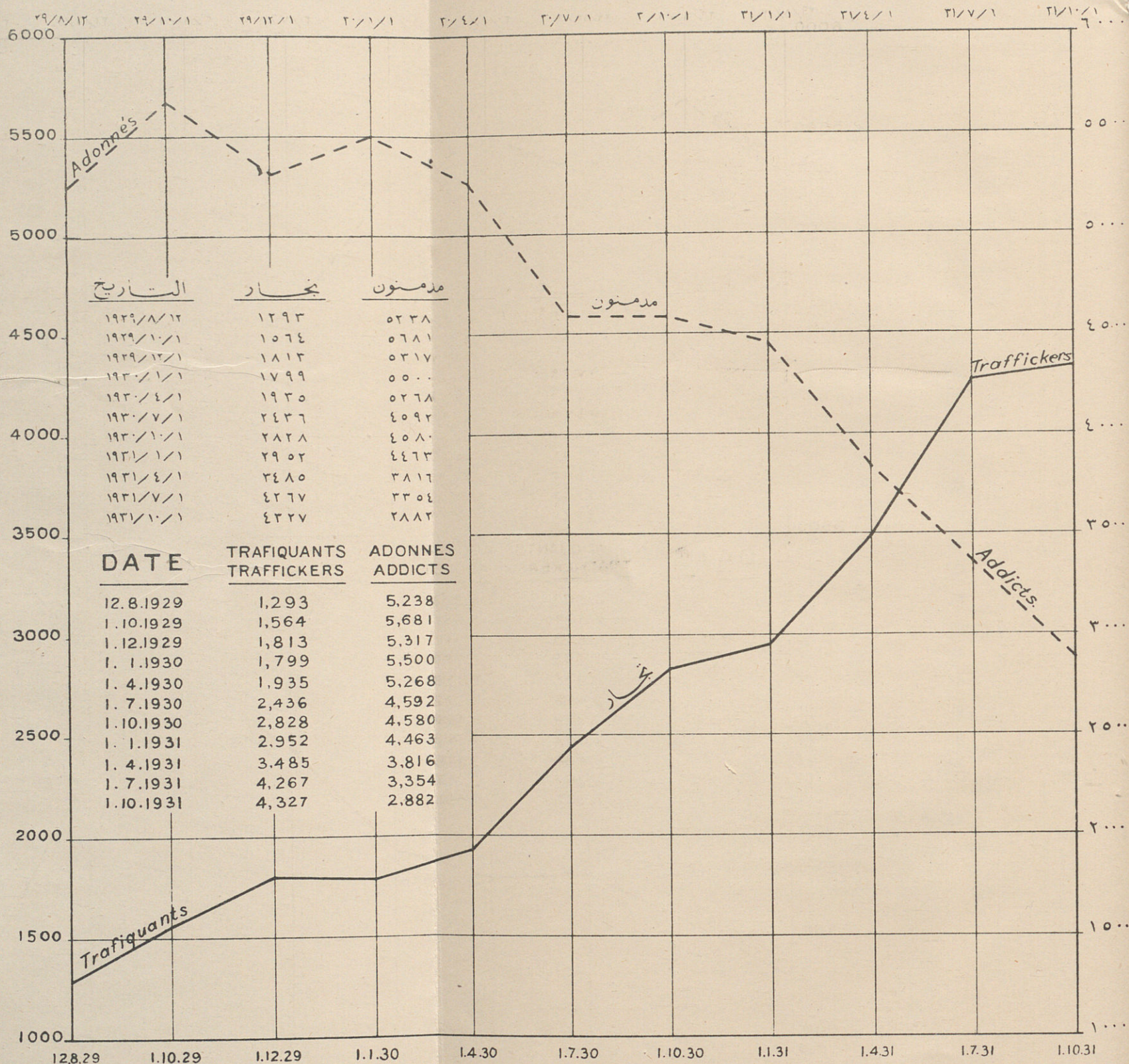
Ages and Professions of Persons in the Trade.

AGES OF ADDICTS AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE TRADE.

Age.	Number.		
	1929	1930	1931
Years.			
6- 10	9	17	29
11- 15	39	65	56
16- 20	522	819	641
21- 25	1,038	1,831	1,486
26- 30	965	1,721	1,696
31- 35	529	936	892
36- 40	382	658	571
41- 45	183	325	359
46- 50	188	310	428
51- 55	55	158	133
56- 60	58	67	125
61- 65	24	27	56
66- 70	24	49	39
71- 75	2	5	28
76- 80	5	9	25
81- 85	1	2	21
86- 90	1	2	19
91- 95	1	—	9
96-100	—	2	6
Age unknown	126	152	375
TOTAL... ..	4,152	7,155	6,994

PRISON FIGURES
STATISTIQUE DE PRISON

أرقام السجون



NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO WERE IN CENTRAL PRISON ON OCTOBER 1, 1931,
UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.

PRISONS.	TRAFFICKERS.			ADDICTS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Persons under investigation	Persons under-going impt.	Total.	Persons under investigation.	Persons under-going impt.	Total.	
Cairo	109	810	919	96	353	449	1,368
Appeal	6	60	66	48	29	77	143
Alexandria	18	153	171	151	558	709	880
Tanta	32	382	414	51	309	360	774
Zagazig	2	351	353	7	97	104	457
Damanhour	8	67	75	4	29	33	108
Shebin el Kom	1	49	50	4	33	37	87
Benha	—	46	46	1	28	29	75
Mansoura	28	108	136	2	49	51	187
Port-Said	18	13	31	6	2	8	39
Giza Camp	—	310	310	—	249	249	559
Beni-Suef	—	187	187	2	144	146	333
Fayoum	2	2	4	8	3	11	15
Minya	5	11	16	8	18	26	42
Asyût	8	400	408	55	182	237	645
Sohag	2	45	47	33	88	121	168
Qena	—	183	183	3	32	35	218
Tura Farm... ..	—	528	528	—	81	81	609
Abu Zaabel	—	189	189	—	73	73	262
Giza	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Men's Reformatory	—	124	124	—	37	37	161
Juvenile Reformatory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Juvenile Reformatory (Marg)	—	54	54	—	9	9	63
Girls' Reformatory	—	14	14	—	—	—	14
Total on 1-10-1931	239	4,088	4,327	479	2,403	2,882	7,209
„ on 1- 7-1931	235	4,032	4,267	357	2,997	3,354	7,621
„ on 1- 4-1931	193	3,292	3,485	514	3,302	3,816	7,301
„ on 1- 1-1931	185	2,767	2,952	472	3,991	4,463	7,415
„ on 1-10-1930	203	2,625	2,828	502	4,078	4,580	7,408
„ on 1- 7-1930	198	2,238	2,436	515	4,077	4,592	7,028
„ on 1- 4-1930	217	1,718	1,935	730	4,538	5,268	7,203
„ on 1- 1-1930	209	1,590	1,799	714	4,786	5,500	7,299
„ on 1-12-1929	189	1,624	1,813	640	4,677	5,317	7,130
„ on 1-10-1929	210	1,354	1,564	863	4,818	5,681	7,245
„ on 12- 8-1929	195	1,098	1,293	950	4,288	5,238	6,531

Note by His Excellency El-Lewa Tawfik Abdalla Pasha, Director-General, Egyptian Prisons Department.

An examination has been made of 100 drug addicts who are now in prison. The following figures arrived at as a result of the said examination are of interest:—

(1) *Kind of drug taken.*

90 per cent of the 100 drug addicts are accustomed to take heroin.

2 per cent of the 100 drug addicts are accustomed to take heroin and manzul.

8 per cent of the 100 drug addicts are accustomed to take hashish and opium.

(2) *Period of addiction.*

2 less than one year.

11 from one to two years.

32 from two to five years.

38 from five to ten years.

17 over ten years.

(3) *Quantity of heroin taken daily.*

Of the 90 heroin addicts:—

66 used to take daily up to one gramme.

24 used to take daily more than one gramme.

(4) *Daily cost of drug in proportion to daily income.*

33 spent daily less than 50 per cent of their daily income.

31 " " between 50 and 75 per cent of their daily income.

36 " " over 75 per cent of their daily income.

100

Symptoms on withdrawal.

General collapse.

Weak feeble pulse.

Weeping and crying from general pains.

Diarrhoea in some cases.

Excessive running of the nose and saliva.

Insomnia.

Loss of appetite.

General nervousness.

Coughing in some cases.

Fall of blood pressure on withdrawing, gradual rising with disappearance of symptoms until the normal standard is attained.

An Erythematous skin eruption in some cases probably due to dilatation of the arterioles.

These symptoms continue for about three days then gradually disappear and subsequently the patient attains his health, appetite and increases in weight.

Treatment :—

No special treatment for addiction is applied. Treatment is given in accordance with the symptoms. Experiments had been made of injecting addicts by their own blood but the disappearance of symptoms by its treatment was not quicker than in the cases where no such injections were applied.

A Census has been made of recidivist addicts who have been sentenced more than once for possessing narcotics.

This Census is as follows:—

LIST SHOWING NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO WERE IN PRISONS IN THE YEAR COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1929 AND ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1930, UNDER LAW ON NARCOTICS.

PRISONS.	No. of prisoners who were convicted under Law on Narcotics from 1-11-1929 to 31-10-1930 for possessing Narcotics.	No. of prisoners, included in 1st Column, who were released but were returned to Prisons later on.		
		Returned in the period ending 31-10-1930.	Returned in the period from 1-11-1930 to 31-10-1931.	TOTAL.
Cairo	2,131	53	202	255
Appeal	294	—	—	—
Alexandria	1,375	61	44	105
Tanta	1,423	57	80	137
Zagazig	328	12	8	20
Beni-Suef	207	13	19	32
Assiut	1,657	19	54	73
Qena	135	18	32	50
Mansoura	261	38	12	50
Shebin-El-Kom	107	2	7	9
Benha	70	—	8	8
Damanhour	96	2	22	24
Port-Said	32	1	2	3
Giza	63	4	7	11
Fayum	175	33	35	68
Minya	250	9	27	36
Suhag	236	2	14	16
Giza Juvenile	2	—	—	—
Marg Juvenile	16	—	—	—
Girls Reformatory	5	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	8,863	324	573	897

Seeing that the various responsible authorities have resolved to combat the fatal state of drug addiction prevalent in the country, the Prisons Department submitted in 1927 that drug addicts should be treated as clinically and not ordinary prisoners, by instituting a special Sanatorium for them. This suggestion is still pending execution.

If the project of this Sanatorium should materialise, the Prisons Department intends to adopt various means for curing addicts: medical treatment, moral encouragement, exhibition of cinema films, etc., to show the extent of damage done by addiction to health and prosperity, gradually giving them work so as to get them used to labour and subsequently start an honest life that would divert them from drug, and such other means as are advocated by doctors of medicine, and psychologists in treating drug addicts.

I should like the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau to endeavour to obtain the introduction of a Law under which indeterminate sentences could be passed against addicts. Addicts could then be sent to the Sanatorium in question without fixing a limit of time and remain there until the administrative authority, represented by the Prisons Department, considers that they can be released after the said Department is at any time satisfied that these convicts already been cured of their addiction. Release will be conditional have good conduct after leaving the prison, and if they return to their habit, they will be sent back to the Sanatorium by an administrative order in continual execution of the judicial sentence passed in the first instance.

The Prisons Department has the power to decide to release a convict sentenced to a certain period of imprisonment after he has passed three quarters of such period provided that, in the opinion of the said Department, his conduct while in prison was satisfactory. To follow the severe spirit by which the principles of the Law on Narcotics was complied, the Prisons Department, in its turn, has deprived drug prisoners from the privilege of such conditional release.

Turkish Opium.

Turkish opium is classified as "Druggist," "Soit" and "Malatya." The former quality, as the name implies, is used mostly for medical purposes by manufacturers of morphine, is somewhat harder than

شجرة الحشخاش
PAPAYER SOMNIFERUM L.

شجرة الحشخاش التي يستخرج منها الافيون ثم يصير تحويله بعد ذلك الى مورفين ثم الى هيرون
الافيون — من الحشخاش يستخرج الافيون الخام — ذلك انه عند ما تذبل ورقة الزهر وتسقط من على
الحشخاش الخضراء تجرح تلك الحشخاشة بسكين فتخرج منها نقط قليلة من عصير ابيض يشبه اللبن
وهذه سرعان ما يصبح لونها اسمر بتأثير الهواء وتصير صلبة وبعد ١٢ ساعة تقريباً تقشط وتعمل
كمكبات صغيرة وهذا هو الافيون الخام
المورفين — ان اهم عناصر الافيون الخام هو المورفين وتتوقف أسعار الافيون الخام في الاسواق على الكمية
الموجودة به من مادة المورفين . والمورفين يصنع من الافيون بعمليات مختلفة ويبان تلك العمليات
احتفظت به العامل ولم تدعه وهو سر من الاسرار
الهيرون — هذا هو المخدر الذي يأتي منه كل الضرر في هذه الايام . انه من مشتقات المورفين ويسمى فنياً
« استر Ester » وكهائماً « دياسيتلمورفين Diacetylmorphine » وهو يصنع في فرنسا
والمانيا وبريطانيا العظمى وايطاليا وتركيا واليابان وسويسره وكلمة « هيرون » هي اسم تجارى
مسجل عرفته به شركة المانية

The poppy plant from which opium is extracted and subsequently converted into morphine and heroin.

Opium.—From the poppy plant comes raw opium. When the petals of the poppy flower wither and fall off the green capsule, this capsule is slit with a knife. The white, milky juice which comes out in little drops, takes on a dark colour in the air and becomes hard. About twelve hours later it is scraped off and made up into little cakes. That is raw opium.

Morphine.—The most important ingredient of raw opium is morphine. The market price of raw opium depends on its morphine content. Morphine is manufactured from opium by various processes. The details are kept secret by the factories.

Heroin.—This is the drug which is doing all the damage today. It is a derivative of morphine, technically called an "ester". Its chemical name is diacetylmorphine. It is manufactured in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Turkey, Japan and Switzerland. The word "heroin" is a registered trade name patented by a German firm.

La plante du pavot d'où l'on extrait l'opium, servant de base à la préparation de la morphine et de l'héroïne.

Opium.—L'opium brut est un produit de la plante soporifique du pavot. Lorsque les pétales de la fleur du pavot se dessèchent et tombent de la capsule verte, l'on pratique à celle-ci des incisions au couteau. Le jus blanc et laiteux qui s'échappe de ces incisions prend, par son exposition à l'air, la couleur sombre, se condense et ne tarde pas à durcir. Il est récolté une douzaine d'heures après et préparé en forme de petits pains. C'est l'opium brut.

Morphine.—L'un des plus importants ingrédients de l'opium brut c'est la morphine. Le prix de vente de l'opium brut dépend de son contenu de morphine. La morphine est extraite de l'opium par différents procédés tenus secrets par les usines.

Héroïne.—C'est la drogue la plus nuisible et dangereuse de nos jours. C'est un dérivatif de morphine, au nom technique d'"ester". Son nom chimique est diacetylmorphine. Elle est fabriquée en France, en Allemagne, en Grande Bretagne, en Italie, en Turquie, au Japon et en Suisse. Le mot "héroïne" est une marque déposée de fabrique, brevetée par une maison allemande.



the other two qualities and yields about 12 per cent of morphine. It is produced in the following cities and towns of Anatolia, the order expressing their productive importance:—

Afyon-Karahisar (Afion-Kara-Hissar), Eskisehir (Eski-Chehir), Cay (Chai), Islamkoy (Islam-Kewi), Balikesir (Balikissir), Bolvadin, Aksehir (Ak-Chehir), Nallihan, Bolecik (Biledjik), Geyve (Gauveh), Isparta (Sparta), Kutahya (Kutahia) and Konya (Konia).

“Soft” opium possesses a higher percentage (13 to 15) of morphine, has a somewhat golden colour, and is preferred by smokers. It is produced in Mecidozu (Mejid-Oezu), Amasya (Amassia) and Gumushaji-koy (all in the province of Amasya); in Niksar, Tokat, Erbaa, and Zile (in the province of Tokat) and in Yozgat (province of Yozgat). The “Malatya” quality is produced in the regions of the same name. It yields from 11 to 12 per cent of morphine, and it is sometimes mixed with the “soft” and “druggist” qualities.

The Turkish case of opium contains 60 okes.

OPIUM IN ANATOLIA.

	Kg.
Aksehir	40,560
Aydin—Insignificant	—
Antalya—None... ..	—
Bolu	2,433·6
Corum	4,000
Gazi—Ayintap	499·2
Izmir	405,600
Malatya—None... ..	—
Manisa	10,000
Nazilli	3,244·8
Samsun	62,400
Tekirdagh—None	—
Uzak	9,000

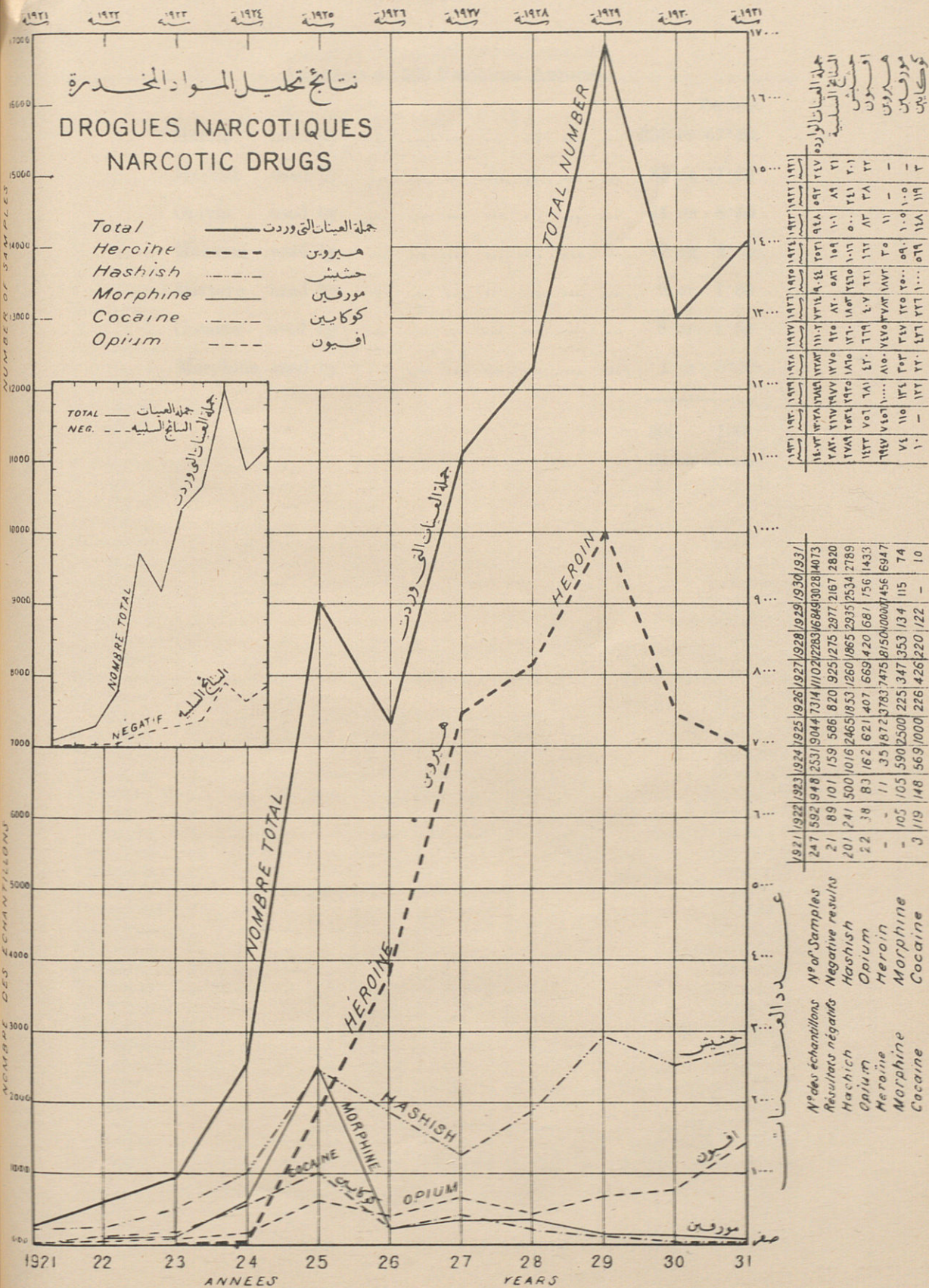
537,737·600

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF NARCOTICS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1921 TO 1931,
AS REPORTED BY THE MEDICO-LEGAL OFFICER.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
No. of Samples	247	592	948	2,531	9,044	7,314	11,102	12,283	16,849	13,028	14,073
Negative Results	21	89	101	159	588	820	925	1,275	2,977	2,167	2,820
Hashish	201	241	500	1,016	2,465	1,853	1,260	1,865	2,935	2,534	2,789
Opium... ..	22	38	83	162	621	407	669	420	681	756	1,433
Heroin	—	—	11	35	1,872	3,783	7,475	8,150	10,000	7,456	6,947
Morphine	—	105	105	590	2,500	225	347	353	134	115	74
Cocaine	3	119	148	569	1,000	226	426	220	122	—	10

المعمل الكيماوى - مصلحة الطب الشرعى

LABORATOIRE CHIMIQUE — DEPARTEMENT MEDICO-LEGAL
CHEMICAL LAB. — MEDICO-LEGAL DEPARTMENT



ANALYSIS OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

ANALYSIS OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.										Per cent.	
Heroin	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	or 67.40
Hashish	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	or 17.60
Opium	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	or 8.80
Manzoul	used by	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	or 2.60
Mixture	used by	9	or 1.80
Cocaine	used by	8	or 1.60
Morphine	used by	1	or 0.20
										<hr/>	
										500	100
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TRADES OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

PROFESSIONS.	Heroin.	Hashish.	Opium.	Manzoul.	Mixture.	Cocaine.	Morphine.	Total.	Percentage.
Actors	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Basket Makers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Bakers	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	3·00
Butchers	11	3	1	—	—	—	—	15	3·00
Bulgha Makers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Bicycle dealers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Builders	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	0·80
Blacksmiths	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1·20
Brickmakers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Boatmen	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Brokers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Boab	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Carpenters	21	6	1	1	—	—	—	29	5·80
Coffee Shopmen	16	8	3	3	—	—	—	30	6·00
Cooks	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	9	1·80
Cobblers	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	0·60
Coal-Men	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Cabmen	20	5	—	1	1	—	—	27	5·40
Camelmen	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0·20
Chauffeurs	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	1·80
Confectioners	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0·60
Dyers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Employees	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	8	1·60
Engine Driver	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0·20
Engineers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Fitters	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1·00
Fruit dealers	10	5	3	1	1	1	—	21	4·20
Farmers	32	8	3	—	—	1	—	44	8·80
Firemen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Fishermen	6	—	1	—	—	1	—	8	1·60
Floor constructors	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Gypsum dealers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Grocers	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	12	2·40
Glaziers	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Gardeners	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	5	1·00
Goldsmiths	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Globe Makers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Hair dressers	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	1·60
Hawkers	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	13	2·60
Haberdashers	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0·80
Ironers	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	1·20
Koran Reciter	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0·60
Land-lords	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	0·60
Labourers	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	7	1·40
Lottery paper seller	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Lustrer	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0·40
Lawyer's clerk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Medical attendant	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0·20
Mechanics	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	0·80

TRADES OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS (*contd.*).

PROFESSIONS.	Heroin.	Hashish.	Opium.	Manzoul.	Mixture.	Cocaine.	Morphine.	Total.	Percentage.
Millers ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Musicians ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Merchants ...	9	2	2	—	—	1	—	14	2.80
Moulderers ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Meat Roster ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Marble Carvers ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
News-paper sellers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Painters ...	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	1.60
Porters ...	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	1.40
Poulterers ...	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	1.60
Prostitute ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Printers ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Public writers	5	1	1	—	2	—	—	9	1.80
Petroleum seller	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Quarry men ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Riveter ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Sacks dealers...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Shoemakers ...	13	4	3	—	—	—	—	20	4.00
Saddlers ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	0.80
Silk dealers ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Shepherds ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Spice dealers...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Students ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	0.40
Shoeblocks ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Syrup and mineral sellers ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Sweepers ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.80
Stoppers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tailor ...	11	3	2	—	1	—	—	17	3.40
Tobacconists ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	1.20
Timber sellers	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tinsmiths ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.80
Tent Makers ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Tanners ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tarbrush Makers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Tram Conductor	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Tripe dealers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Upholsterers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
Unemployed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Vegetables dealers	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	11	2.20
White-washers ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.80
Washer woman	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Water carriers ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	0.60
Watchman, night ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Weavers ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.20
Weighers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.40
TOTAL ...	337	88	44	13	9	8	1	500	100

PERCENTAGE OF WAGE

KIND.	5 %	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Heroin	1	3	15	14	27	25	30	36	8	55	9	19	2	21
Hashish	6	9	10	14	18	6	10	5	1	7	—	—	—	—
Opium... ..	7	8	7	7	6	2	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
Manzoul	8	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mixture	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cocaine	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Morphine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	22	23	34	38	51	36	46	41	11	67	9	19	2	21
Percentage	4.40	4.60	6.80	7.60	10.20	7.20	9.20	8.20	2.20	13.40	1.80	3.80	0.40	4.00

N.B.—It will be noticed that of 500 prisoner addicts 32, i.e. 6.40 per cent, spent on their dope more

- 8 by theft.
8 by money obtained from their parents or relatives
8 by sale of their landed property.
3 through sale of movable property.
1 through sale of his wife's property.
1 through misappropriation of his father's property.
2 through borrowing money from other persons.
1 through swindling.

32

they earned. These persons complete the cost of their dope as follows:—

AGES OF 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

KIND,	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	41 to 45	46 to 50	51 to 55	56 to 60	61 to 65	66 to 70	71 to 75	Total.
Heroin	9	66	130	73	31	9	8	5	2	2	1	1	337
Hashish	5	17	22	19	11	7	4	1	2	—	—	—	88
Opium	—	4	7	10	10	2	4	1	4	1	—	1	44
Manzoul	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	13
Mixture	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9
Cocaine	2	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Morphine	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	17	91	167	106	57	19	18	10	9	3	1	2	500
Percentage	3.40	18.20	33.40	21.20	11.40	3.80	3.60	2	1.80	0.60	0.20	0.40	100

COMBINED TABLE SHOWING PREVIOUS OFFICIAL CONVICTIONS FOR POSSESSION AND NATURE OF DRUGS USED BY 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

KIND.	No previous convictions.	One previous conviction.	Two previous convictions.	Three previous convictions.	Four previous convictions.	Five previous convictions.	Six previous convictions.	Seven previous convictions.	Eight previous convictions.	Ten previous convictions.	Thirteen previous convictions.	TOTAL.
Heroin... ..	49	130	97	43	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	337
Hashish	38	30	15	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
Opium	15	16	10	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	44
Manzoul	—	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Mixture	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Cocaine	2	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Morphine	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	105	194	127	49	16	3	1	1	1	2	1	500
Percentage	21	38.80	25.40	9.80	3.20	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.40	0.20	100

QUANTITIES OF DRUGS CONSUMED BY 500 PRISONER ADDICTS.

Kind.	1/40 Gr.	1/8 Gr.	1/6 Gr.	1/5 Or.	1/4 Gr.	1/3 Gr.	1/2 Gr.	5/8 Gr.	3/4 Gr.	2/3 Gr.	7/8 Gr.	1 Gr.	1 1/4 Gr.	1 1/2 Gr.	2 Gr.	2 1/2 Gr.	3 Gr.	4 Gr.	5 Gr.	6 Gr.	8 Gr.	9 Gr.	10 Gr.	20 Gr.	75 Gr.	Total.
Heroin ...	12	35	2	14	98	19	56	2	5	4	1	46	3	16	14	2	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	337
Hashish ...	1	—	—	—	7	2	5	—	16	1	—	21	—	13	14	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	88
Opium ...	1	—	—	—	18	11	3	—	5	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	44
Manzoul ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	13
Mixture ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Cocaine ...	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Morphine ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	14	37	2	15	130	33	65	2	26	6	1	72	3	30	31	4	8	1	4	1	1	2	9	2	1	500
Percentage ...	2.80	7.40	0.40	3	26	6.60	13	0.40	5.20	1.20	0.20	14.40	0.60	6	6.20	0.80	1.60	0.20	0.80	0.20	0.20	0.40	1.80	0.40	0.20	100

DURATION OF ADDICTION
PRISONERS

	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years	11 Years	12 Years	13 Years	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	21 Years	22 Years	23 Years	24 Years	25 Years	26 Years	27 Years	28 Years	29 Years	30 Years	Total
Heroin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hashish	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marijuana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mixed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cocaine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morphine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Percentage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Duration of Addiction of 500 Prisoners.

DURATION OF ADDICTION
OF 500 PRISONERS.

KIND.	Under 1 Year.	One Year.	1½ Years.	2 Years.	2½ Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.
Heroin...	23	46	15	68	2	49	37	27	19	17
Hashish ...	5	9	2	9	—	7	6	8	5	4
Opium...	5	10	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	—
Manzoul ...	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixture ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—
Cocaine ...	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Morphine ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	34	68	19	85	2	62	48	37	25	21
Percentage ...	6.80	13.60	3.80	17	0.40	12.40	9.60	7.40	5	4.20

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1930 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

CHAPTER IV. LEGISLATION.

9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	20 Years.	25 Years.	27 Years.	30 Years.	35 Years.	40 Years.	TOTAL.
3	9	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	337
1	10	—	3	1	—	3	1	8	1	—	3	—	—	88
1	5	1	—	—	1	2	—	5	1	—	1	1	3	44
1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13
—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	27	1	9	1	2	7	1	15	2	1	4	1	3	500
1.20	5.40	0.20	1.80	0.20	0.40	1.40	0.20	3	0.40	0.20	0.80	0.20	0.60	100

5 years imprisonment and fines varying from
L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000

TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED ...	6,797	10,294	5,571
Filed finally for no crime ...	326	852	227
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs ...	109	63	71
Filed temporarily for accused being unknown ...	107	153	119
Filed finally for being untrue ...	55	89	51
Acquitted ...	267	230	1,095
Juvenile judgments ...	3	17	24
TOTAL ...	2,037	2,069	2,199
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,774	12,344	7,770

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED—EXPULSIONS—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS—EGYPTIAN LEGISLATION—FOREIGN NARCOTICS LEGISLATION AS APPLIED IN EGYPT—A NOTE ON THE GENEVA CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS—LIST OF PENALTIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS AND STATEMENT OF FINES IMPOSED AND COLLECTED—EXPULSIONS—JUDGMENTS BY CONSULAR COURTS—EGYPTIAN LEGISLATION—FOREIGN NARCOTICS LEGISLATION AS APPLIED IN EGYPT—A NOTE ON THE GENEVA CONFERENCE FOR THE LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS—LIST OF PENALTIES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

JUDGMENTS BY NATIVE TRIBUNALS IN NARCOTIC CASES FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1930 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

Sentences.	Number of Cases.		
	1929.	1930.	1931.
6 months' imprisonment	302	213	48
6 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 400	2,884	4,023	1,659
7 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 40	—	—	6
8 months' imprisonment	17	19	3
8 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 300	165	274	83
9 months' imprisonment	7	12	1
9 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 30 to L.E. 200	58	94	61
10 months' imprisonment	1	1	—
10 months' imprisonment and fines of L.E. 50	2	6	5
1 year imprisonment	140	146	46
1 year imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 10 to L.E. 500	2,086	3,554	1,948
14 months' imprisonment	—	—	3
15 months' imprisonment	1	—	—
15 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 50 to L.E. 300	6	4	1
18 months' imprisonment	10	32	11
18 months' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 25 to L.E. 400	188	420	375
2 years' imprisonment	45	57	30
2 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	632	1,104	913
2½ years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 100 to L.E. 500	2	1	10
3 years' imprisonment	5	21	11
3 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 20 to L.E. 1000	167	272	312
4 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 L.E. 1000	10	18	18
5 years' imprisonment and fines varying from L.E. 200 to L.E. 1000	9	23	27
TOTAL OF PERSONS CONVICTED	6,737	10,294	5,571
Filed finally for no crime	896	853	817
Filed temporarily for insufficiency of proofs	109	63	71
Filed temporarily for accused being unknown	107	153	119
Filed finally for being untrue	55	89	51
Acquitted	867	930	1,093
Juvenile judgments	3	11	29
TOTAL	2,037	2,099	2,180
GRAND TOTAL	8,774	12,393	7,751

From the above it will be seen that the Summary Courts have dealt with the following number of persons :—

Years.	Persons Convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Juveniles convicted.	TOTAL.
1929... ..	6,737	867	3	7,607
1930... ..	10,294	930	11	11,235
1931... ..	5,571	1,093	29	6,693

The total number of persons dealt with by the Courts of Appeal or whose summary sentences were not appealed was as follows :—

Years. +	Persons Convicted.	Persons Acquitted.	TOTAL.
1930... ..	7,796	1,547	9,253
1931... ..	7,539	1,226	8,765

+ = Records started from 1930 only.

Fines imposed under Narcotics Law.

During the period under review, the sentences of fines passed by the Native Tribunals and the other empowered authorities under the Law on Narcotics, as compared with the previous years, have been as follows :—

AUTHORITY.	Fines imposed.			Fines actually paid by convicted persons.		
	1929	1930	1931	1929	1930	1931
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Native Tribunals	577,477	1,319,307	1,204,280	5,187	6,715	5,342
Customs Commissions	27,124	27,200	10,445	900	344	82
Frontiers Administration	11,096	6,850	5,550	126	85	57
Total	615,697	1,353,357	1,220,275	6,213	7,144	5,481

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF PERSONS WHOSE EXPULSION HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR FROM DECEMBER 1, 1930,
TO NOVEMBER 30, 1931, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS PERIODS.

Nationalities.	CAIRO		ALEX-ANDRIA.		PORT SAID		GHARBIA		SHARKIA		DAKAHLIA		MENUFIA		MINIA		ASSIUT		QALIUBIA		SUEZ		TOTAL.	
	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved	Applied for	Approved
British...	3 ^a	3	8	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	15
French ...	1	1	4 ^b	3	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
Greek ...	10	4	15 ^c	14 ^d	2	2	19	11	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	36
Italian...	1	1	9 ^c	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13
Russian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestinian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Roumanian...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polish ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Czechoslovakian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syrian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese ...	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Bulgarian ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total ...	15	9	37	36	10	8	24	14	2	2	5	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	75
Total shown in 1929 report...	10	4	24	7	6	4	12	7	4	2	10	8	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	33
Total shown in 1930 report...	37	30	94	76	4	3	10	4	2	3	15	10	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	1	1	169	129
Grand Total	62	43	155	119	20	15	46	25	8	7	30	24	3	—	3	2	4	1	1	—	1	1	333	237

(a) Includes 1 struck off British status.

(b) Includes 1 dead.

(c) Includes 1 prevented from return to Egypt.

(d) Includes 2 local subjects.

In addition to the above the undermentioned traffickers, though their expulsion has not been applied for, were placed on the black list and therefore not allowed to return to Egypt:—

	GREEK	FRENCH	ITALIAN	ROUMANIAN	PALESTINIAN	SYRIAN	YUGOSLAVIAN	BRITISH	TURKISH	UNKNOWN	TOTAL
Shown in last years report	3	4	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	16
	9	16	2	1	2	4	1	2	—	—	37
GRAND TOTAL ...	12*	20	8	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	53

* Includes 2 local subjects.

**JUDGMENTS PASSED BY THE CONSULAR COURTS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1930 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1931
AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.**

CONSULATE.	Number of Cases.	Cases where fines of 790 mills. to L.E. 10 (without imprisonment) were inflicted.	Sentences of under 1 month's imprisonment.	Sentences of 1 to 6 months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of 474 mills. to L.E. 120 were inflicted with one to 6 months imprisonment.	Sentences of over 6 months to 12 months imprisonment.	Cases where fines of L.E. 1,300 mills to L.E. 63,500 mills were inflicted with over 6 months to 12 months imprisonment.	Sentences of over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment.	Cases where fines of L.E. 13,250 mills to L.E. 1218,750 mills were inflicted with over 1 year to 2 years imprisonment.	REMARKS.
										From L.E. Mills. To L.E. Mills.
British ...	1929	15	—	—	14	3 (a)	1	—	—	(a) 10 — 30
	1930	19	1 (b)	—	16	3 (c)	1	—	1 (d)	(b) 10 — —
	1931	20	—	1	17	7 (e)	2	—	—	(c) 10 — 24 375
										(d) 1,218 750 — —
										(e) 9 750 24 375
French ...	1929	18	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	(f) 24 375 — —
	1930	43	3 (g)	—	31	3 (h)	7	1	—	(g) — 790 9 —
	1931	14	1 (j)	1	8	—	3	—	—	(h) — 474 7 900
										(i) 15 800 — —
										(j) 3 — — —
Greek ...	1929	53	—	—	46	30 (k)	7	—	—	(k) 2 600 13 —
	1930	95	—	—	93	69 (m)	2	—	—	(l) 5 200 20 800
	1931	72	—	—	53	29 (o)	19	—	—	(m) 1 300 13 —
										(n) 10 400 13 —
										(o) 1 040 10 400
Italian ...	1929	6	—	—	6	6 (q)	—	—	—	(p) 1 300 10 400
	1930	41	2 (r)	—	33	33 (s)	5	—	—	(q) 8 300 20 —
	1931	35	—	2	26	26 (v)	6	—	—	(r) 5 618 7 060
										(s) 5 300 42 400
										(t) 42 400 53 —
Roumanian	1929	1	—	—	1	1 (y)	—	—	—	(u) 42 400 — —
	1930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(v) 5 300 21 200
	1931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(w) 10 600 63 800
										(x) 13 250 — —
										(y) 120 — — —

N B.—1929 means period from January 1st, 1929 to November 30th, 1929.

LEGISLATION.

NOTE

BY THE DIRECTOR C.N.I.B.

(4) Egyptian Legislation.

While in no way dissatisfied with the present Egyptian Narcotic legislation I think there are two improvements which could be made : the first is to include in the Law some provision for modification of sentence before and also after judgment for really valuable information leading to arrest and conviction of traffickers : fear of denunciation may deter many from becoming traffickers.

The other modification has been advocated by me before and I repeat it. I want sentence of the lash to be added to the powers of the Court in the case of traffickers. Long term sentences are, I am sure, doing good to addicts by depriving them of their drugs for long periods and giving them a chance to start clear on leaving prison. With the traffickers, however, I do not think that even long terms of imprisonment are sufficiently deterrent. Most of them have made big profits before being caught out, the monetary fines which accompany sentences of imprisonment are seldom capable of execution owing to a multitude of devices whereby persons sentenced own nothing seizable and as soon as their term of imprisonment is over they merely collect their capital which has been safely held for them by their relatives and start the trafficking business again.

I have studied very carefully the type of man who is a drug trafficker, I have also seen many men lashed and I think I know to whom the lash is a deterrent and to whom it is not.

I am no advocate of the lash for all and sundry offences or types of accused : the average Egyptian peasant is a brave man as regards pain and will take thirty or forty lashes without a whimper : the average wholesale dope trafficker, however, is a very different type, he is either an Armenian, a local Greek, or a local Jew, generally of miserable physique and an arrant coward and the mere sight of the lash will be enough for him.

Of the scores of convicted traffickers who have passed through our hands I am convinced that very few could take five, let alone

if convicted in their own country, such offenders would have gone to prison for long periods, in Egypt the maximum penalty they could receive from the Mixed Courts was seven days imprisonment and one hundred piastres fine.

The Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau not having come into existence at this period, a letter was addressed by the Cairo City Police to the Consul of each foreign power in Cairo enquiring whether he would agree in future to have narcotics' offenders amongst his subjects sent to him for trial and to apply the law of his country in respect of sentences.

A favourable response having been received, the practice of ignoring the Mixed Courts began from this date in respect of narcotics' offences committed by foreign capitulatory subjects and such offenders were sent to their Consuls for trial.

British Law was amended to approve of this practice in all offences where the Mixed Courts penalty was less than that which would be awarded under the appropriate law in the United Kingdom.

Finally the practice received the tacit sanction of the Mixed Courts themselves and has since become the accepted method of dealing with foreign narcotics offenders throughout Egypt.

But, in as much as this practice, however desirable and necessary in itself, is clearly irregular from the capitulatory point of view, the question of changing the status of narcotics offences from that of contravention to *délit* is today under consideration by the legal authorities of this country. The acceptance of this alteration in status will necessitate the addition of a special law on narcotics to the Criminal Law of the Mixed Courts; the general consent of the Capitulatory Powers to the application thereof in derogation of their own Consular authority will also have to be obtained. The articles of such a law as above described are now in process of elaboration and it is safe to assume that its provisions and penalties will follow modern European practice (just as the Egyptian Narcotics Law does) and include punishments for traffickers equal to if not stiffer than what they would get under their own law.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the present financial stringency will not prove a fatal barrier to the introduction of this Mixed Courts jurisdiction. Naturally a certain re-adjustment of the Bench and increase in the legal staff will be obligatory to such introduction.

In drawing up any such legislation this Bureau would emphasize most strongly the necessity of retaining in some way the power of getting foreign traffickers deported from Egypt.

Once the Mixed Courts are made competent to sentence foreign subjects to, let us say, three years' imprisonment for narcotic trafficking, the foreign Consulates will most probably refuse to deport as they do at present such persons at the request of the Police and will reply that now that the Mixed Courts are competent to try such offences, there is no obligation on them to deal with the matter.

Knowing as we do that deportation is the most powerful deterrent we would strongly urge that Consular orders for deportation either, without or after trial, should continue as at present or that the Mixed Courts should have the power to order the deportation.

This latter alternative would solve the present great difficulty of deportees who return surreptitiously. There are Greeks who have been deported from Egypt by Consular order and who have returned and been arrested a dozen or fifteen times; the original order being merely an administrative one, there is no legal penalty for contravening it and the Egyptian Government can do nothing with the man beyond keep him in prison for a bit until another free passage can be found for him back to Greece or elsewhere.

True, the length of the gentleman's stay in the Egyptian prison awaiting a passage grows longer the more often he returns but the situation is most unsatisfactory and will only be solved when the order for deportation is a judicial sentence, the breach of which entails severe sentence.

The worst lacunæ in foreign narcotic legislation are :—

(1) *Syrian Hashish.*

The absence from Syrian Law of any penalty for possession of hashish. Whereas cultivation, manufacture and trafficking in hashish are forbidden, no mention is made of possession.

It is no secret that the hashish traffic in Syria in general and the Lebanese republic in particular has a number of very powerful local supporters and protectors whose interests would be seriously affected

by its complete suppression and it is this most serious omission from the Syrian Law that still makes it possible for thousands of kilos of hashish to be in the known possession of various Syrians.

The situation can, to put it mildly, only be described as inconsistent. It has frequently been stated officially that hashish is not used locally in Syria and is grown entirely for export: obviously, therefore, anyone possessing hashish possesses it with the object of exporting it, the same as a false coiner possesses false coin with the object of passing it.

It being an acknowledged fact that hashish is purely an export commodity, I should like to see all questions concerning it dealt with by the Syrian Customs Commission and their zone of jurisdiction extended to cover hashish wherever found.

The Police authorities are being very successful in preventing new cultivation but large stocks are still held and so long as possession is not considered an offence so long will the Egyptian Government have to continue spending thousands of pounds a year protecting her Eastern frontiers from this Syrian contraband.

(2) Greek Legislation.

It had been hoped that the new Greek Legislation would have made provision for preventive arrest and detention of persons accused of narcotic trafficking; it was, therefore, a great disappointment to find that no alteration on those lines had been made and that we must continue to suffer under the inability of the Consulate to hold such persons pending trial.

When it is realised that these Greek smugglers are a wealthy and powerful fraternity both in Egypt and Greece it is easy to realise the very great damage that may be done to a case where the Greek accused are at complete liberty for the months that pass before trial.

Greek offenders are dealt with primarily by the Greek Consul who investigates the offence as *juge d'instruction* and is satisfied that there is a case for trial, commits the accused to the Greek Assize Court which assembles twice a year in Alexandria.

The disadvantages of this procedure are apparent. It may and indeed does happen that an accused Greek subject is committed to the Alexandria Assize Court just after that Court has risen. This means that six months must elapse before he can come up for trial. Provided he can give sufficient guarantee, he cannot be kept in detention during this period. The amount of the guarantee being a matter of small consideration to the narcotics trafficker, who always has plenty of money at his disposal, it follows that he is set at liberty and may have as much as six clear months before him in which he can either resume his traffic or arrange for his disappearance later on.

Indeed the Greek Consul has no power to prevent a person on bail from leaving Egypt. In the recent Hadjioannou-Macris affair at Alexandria, the principal Greek accused were duly liberated on bail and one of them subsequently demanded a visa from the Egyptian Government for his return to Egypt, he having decided (and his Consul having no power to prevent him) to pay a visit to his native land. At the moment of writing, one of the accused in this case, THALIS MAVROGENNIS by name, is actually in Istanbul. After being released on bail at Alexandria he lost no time in leaving Egypt. Whether he will duly surrender to his bail on the day of the trial remains to be seen.

Another lacuna in Greek legislation which is severely hampering a narcotic enquiry now on hand is that under Greek Law there is no provision enabling the judicial authorities to order a Greek Bank to submit for examination the banking account of a person accused in crime and that such access to a private banking account can only be given in questions of inheritance. In the case in point an Egyptian subject doing big business in contraband with certain persons at Beyrut has been making his payments through a Greek bank in Cairo : the Parquet has asked the Greek authorities to instruct the Bank to allow them access to this man's account and the reply has been given as above.

It is hard to understand how any country can successfully prosecute its criminals without such powers.

(3) *Italian Legislation.*

The Italian Consular system in respect of narcotics offenders is much swifter if not so decisive. The *Consul-Juge* himself has full punitive powers under the Italian Narcotics Law, but the accused has the right of appeal against sentences of more than a certain severity.

His appeal is heard by the Ancona Court of Assizes to which Court he is sent and it sometimes happens that an Italian offender whose sentence is under appeal is able to return to Egypt in full liberty pending the hearing of his case. This is another anomaly which altered legislation will of course remove.

(4) *British Legislation.*

Finally the British offender, who incidentally gets the stiffest penalties of all, has the right of appeal and sentence of expulsion, if applied for by the Prosecution, is added by the Judge when sentencing.

An accused person recently pleaded that a consignment of cement which, on seizure by the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau was found to contain hashish, could not be considered as material evidence that he was a smuggler because although he admitted the cement was consigned to him and was his property *he did not know it contained hashish*. The plea was successful. It might not, however, have proved so acceptable to a Bench of Mixed Court Judges.

It is only fair to add that applications for expulsions of traffickers subsequent to their conviction are generally acceded to with little hesitation or demur by Consuls and the extent to which they have responded to the wishes of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau in this respect may be gauged from the comparative list of *expulsés* which appears elsewhere in this Report.



شجرة القنب الهندي
CANNABIS SATIVA L.

شجرة القنب الهندي — التي يستخرج منها الحشيش بالطريقة الآتية: —
في بعض الممالك الآسيوية توجد أنواع من القنب يختلف فيسولوجياً — هذا القنب يسمى بقنب ساتيفا
أو القنب الهندي والآنثي منه بخاصة غنية بمادة صمغية تستخرج ليصنع منها الحشيش
ومن الاسماء التي اعطيت في معاهدة جنيف للمستحضرات المصنوعة من المادة الصمغية المذكورة تستعمل
في القطر المصري وبلاد العرب كلمة « حشيش » للمادة الخام وايضاً للمستحضرات
ولا يوجد بالقنب الهندي قلويات يمكن ان يعزى اليها التخدير مثل المورفين من الافيون والكوكايين
من اوراق الكوكا

Indian hemp plant from which hashish is extracted.

In certain Asiatic countries there is a physiological variety of hemp called *Cannabis Sativa* var. *indica* of which the female plants are particularly rich in resin. It is this resin which is extracted to make hashish. Of the names given by the Geneva Convention to preparations based on this resin, "hashish" is the word used in Egypt and Arabia (both for the prepared extract and the raw material). No alkaloid has been isolated from Indian hemp to which intoxicating effects can be attributed like morphine from opium or cocaine from coca leaves.

Plante de chanvre indienne d'où l'on extrait le hachich.

Dans certains pays d'Asie l'on y trouve une variété du chanvre que l'on appelle *Cannabis Sativa* variété "indica" dont les plantes femelles sont particulièrement riches en résine. C'est cette résine que l'on extrait pour la préparation du hachich. Des noms donnés par la Convention de Genève aux préparations ayant pour base cette résine, c'est le nom "hachich" que l'on connaît tant en Egypte qu'en Arabie (mot dont l'on se sert pour indiquer aussi bien l'extrait que la matière brute). Aucun alcaloïde n'a été isolé du chanvre indien auquel l'on attribue des effets intoxicants, à l'instar de la morphine extraite de l'opium et la cocaïne extraite des feuilles du coca.

A Note on the Geneva Conference for the Limitation of Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs.

The above Conference opened on the 27th May and closed on the 13th July. There were two different camps amongst the attending Delegates: (a) those favouring the quota system, *i.e.* distribution of the manufacture of the world's drug requirements amongst the existing manufacturing countries and (b) those supporting a limitation system based on the principles of the open market.

The quota theory was eventually rejected after three weeks had been spent in examining it. Its failure was due to the impossibility of establishing (1) an accurate estimate of the world's requirements (2) the quotas to be assigned and (3) the countries which should receive such quotas. The Conference then passed to the consideration of a Japanese scheme. The basis of this scheme was the principle of limiting manufacture to the home requirements of manufacturing countries to which could be added legitimate orders received from other countries.

This scheme also proposed that in order to avoid waste of time manufacturing countries should be permitted to manufacture up to 50 per cent of the total of preceding year's exports without waiting for actual orders from abroad.

This scheme was presently replaced by another one submitted again by Japan and amended by France, eventually becoming known as the Franco-Japanese Plan and it was on this foundation that the final agreement or Convention was slowly constructed.

The following are some of the main points of the eventual Limitation Convention which was signed by 35 representatives of Governments from whom it is expected, ratifications will shortly be forthcoming:—

(1) Estimates of home requirements of manufacturing countries must be based solely on medical and scientific needs. (Art. 4 para. I).

(2) Every such estimate must be accompanied by a statement explaining the method by which the several amounts shown in it have been calculated. (Art. 5 para. 3).

(3) These estimates must be submitted to the Permanent Central Opium Board at Geneva five months prior to the year to which they apply. A Technical Supervisory Committee has been set up by the Permanent Board which will include representatives of the League and of the Office International d'Hygiène Publique at Paris and which has the right (admitted by the parties to the Convention) of examining, questioning and commenting on such estimates. This Committee will communicate these estimates to all convening Governments before the commencement of the year to which they apply and will include therewith the results of any enquiry it may have conducted into the accuracy of any estimate with copies of correspondence relative thereto. (Art. 5 para. 7).

(4) Exports of heroin are entirely prohibited. (Art. 10 para. I).

(5) Control of new narcotic preparations and inventions is provided for under Article 11 which requires that such drugs shall be proved to be not habit-forming before they may be put on the market.

(6) The Permanent Central Opium Board will publish annual statistics showing the drug situation in every country and has the right to question Governments from whom no statistics are received. (Art. 14, para. 3).

(7) Governments that have not already done so shall set up special organizations for the purpose of applying the provisions of the present Convention. (Art. 15).

(8) All confiscated heroin must either be destroyed or converted into harmless substance. All confiscated manufactured narcotics must be accounted for whether destroyed or converted. (Art. 18).

(9) Codeine is considered a habit-forming drug and must be accounted for. Anything made from it must also be accounted for. (Art. 1, para. 2).

(10) The entry into force of the Convention is made dependant upon ratification or accession by 25 States including any four of the following eight manufacturing countries: France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Holland, Switzerland, Turkey and U.S.A. (Art. 30).



شجرة الكوكا

شجر الكوكا الذى يصنع منه الكوكاين يوجد في امريكا الجنوبية وفي جاوه ويمتاز شجر امريكا الجنوبية بوفرة القلويات الموجودة به — في بادئ الامر يكون الكوكاين نجاساً يتحول في الممالك التي بها معامل الى هيدروكلوريد نقي — في امريكا الجنوبية يؤخذ الكوكاين الفج مباشرة من الاوراق الطازجة بعد معالجتها بالصودا وزيت البترول وطبقة البترول التي تحوى القلويات تهز في حوامض مخففة وبذلك يحصل على محلول سائل من املاح القلويات وهذا يرسب بالصودا ثم يفصل من الصودا ويشمل الكوكاين الفج المستخرج بهذه الكيفية على ٠.٨٥٪ من الكوكاين النقي تقريباً

Erythroxylon Coca.

The coca plant from which cocaine is obtained is found both in South America and in Java. The S. American variety is in greater demand on account of its greater alkaloid content. Cocaine is first obtained in a crude form and subsequently refined in manufacturing countries into pure hydrochloride. In S. America crude cocaine is obtained direct from the fresh leaves. These leaves are treated with soda and petroleum and the layer of petroleum which contains the free alkaloids is shaken up with dilute acids whereby an aqueous solution of alkaloid salts is obtained. These alkaloids are precipitated with soda and then separated. This crude cocaine contains about 85 % of pure cocaine.

Coca Erythroxylon.

L'on trouve la plante du coca, dont on retire la cocaïne, dans l'Amérique du Sud et l'île de Java. L'on demande beaucoup plus la variété Sud Américaine par suite de son grand dosage en alcaloïde. La cocaïne est de prime abord obtenue sous forme de matière brute et raffinée ensuite en hydrochloride pur, dans les pays producteurs. En Amérique du Sud l'on obtient la cocaïne brute des feuilles fraîches directement. L'on traite ces feuilles avec la soude et le pétrole. En secouant la couche de pétrole, contenant les alcaloïdes libres, avec des acides délayés, l'on obtient ainsi une solution de sels alcaloïdes. Ces alcaloïdes sont précipités avec la soude et ensuite séparés. Cette cocaïne sous forme de matière brute contient le 85 % de cocaïne pure.

(11) The Opium Advisory Committee is to draw up a Code for the application of the Convention.

(12) The following figures are given as approximate total present world requirements pending the entry into force of the Convention :—

	Tons.
Morphine	9
Heroin	2
Cocaine	5.5

The following Table of penalties under Laws of various countries being of special importance, has been revised and reproduced in this year's Report.

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES UNDER LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Trafficking in noxious drugs and sale thereof.	Sale in premises specially opened for that purpose.	Use of fictitious prescriptions or giving false statements about narcotics.	Purchase or use of narcotics.	Manufacture, preparation or exportation or importation of narcotics.	Offences committed by persons in charge of execution of Regulations.	Sale to minors.	Recidivism.	Gathering for taking drugs.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BELGIUM ...	Imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years or fine from 1,000 to 10,000 francs or both such fine and impt. Forfeiture of civil rights and supervision for 2 to 5 years may be added.	Same as No. 1 ...	Same as No. 1. Temporary or final forfeiture of employment may be added in case of medical practitioners.	Same as No. 1.	Same as No. 1.	—	—	If recidivism takes place within two years, penalty may be doubled.	Same penalty as No. 1.
CHECOSLOVAKIA...	Fine up to 20,000 Crowns ...	Same penalty as No. 1.	—	—	Same penalty as No. 1.	—	—	—	—
EGYPT... ..	Imprisonment from 1 year to 5 years and fine from L.E. 200 to 1,000. Sentence may be published in three newspapers. Forfeiture from political and electoral rights for 5 years and suspension from practising.	Same as No. 1 with closure of premises for a period not less than 1 month and not exceeding 1 year and final closure in case of recidivism.	Same as No. 1 with closure for the double of the term of imprisonment.	Imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years, fine from L.E. 30 to L.E. 300. Sentence may be published in three newspapers, forfeiture of political and electoral rights for 5 years.	Same as the original penalty	—	—	The minimum to be doubled.	—
FRANCE	Fine of 100 to 3,000 francs or imprisonment from 6 days to two months or both.	Imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years, fine from 1,000 to 10,000 francs, forfeiture of civil rights for 5 years, confiscation of furniture and closure for 1 year at least with the proviso that it should not be less than the term of imprisonment.	Imprisonment from 3 months to 2 years and fine from 1,000 to 10,000 francs or one penalty only with forfeiture.	Fine of 100 to 3,000 francs or imprisonment from 6 days to two months or both such fine and imprisonment.	Same as Nos. 2 and 3	—	—	Penalty to be doubled.	Same as Nos. 2 and 3.

SUMMARY OF PENALITIES

Country.	Trafficking in narcotics and sale thereof.	Sale in premises specially opened for that purpose.	Use of fictitious prescriptions or giving false statement about narcotics.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
GERMANY ...	3 years' imprisonment or fine or both if there is no severer penalty under other laws.	—	Same penalty as shown under column (1).
ITALY ...	Imprisonment from 2 months to 6 months, fine from 1,000 to 4,000 Liras and prevention from practising profession for a period equivalent to term of imprisonment. It may carry forfeiture from employment from one year to 5 years. In case of recidivism, imprisonment will be increased from 3 months to 9 months and fine from 2,000 to 6,000 Liras and closure for one year or finally and confiscation of drugs and furniture.	—	Fine from 2,000 to 5,000 Liras.
NORWAY ...	Penal Code lays down fine ...	—	—
SPAIN ...	Imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years, fine from 2,000 to 20,000 pesata, prevention from practising profession and closure.	—	—
SWITZERLAND ...	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or fine up to 20,000 francs and confiscation or both such fine and imprisonment.	—	If due to negligence fine will be up to 5,000 francs and confiscation.
TURKEY ...	Penal Code is applied ...	—	Fine L.T. 100 to 500.

UNDER LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (contd.).

Purchase or use of narcotics.	Manufacture, preparation or exportation or importation of narcotics.	Offences committed by persons in charge of execution of Regulations.	Sale to minors.	Recidivism.	Gathering for taking drugs.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Same penalty as shown under column (1).	Same penalty as shown under column (1).	—	—	—	—
Imprisonment from 2 months to 6 months and fine from 1,000 to 4,000 Liras with suspension from practising profession from 3 months to 6 months.	—	—	Penalty to be increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$.	Imprisonment from 4 months to 6 months and fine from 3,000 to 8,000 Liras.	Fine from 1,000 to 5,000 Liras. In case of recidivism it will be increased by $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ and temporary forfeiture of employment and imprisonment from 1 month to 3 months may be added.
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Same penalty as mentioned under column (1).	—	—	—	—
Same as penalty shown under columns (1) and (2).	Same as penalty shown under columns (1) and (2).	Penalty to be doubled with confiscation.	—	Penalty to be doubled with confiscation.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES UNDER LAWS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (contd.).

Country.	Trafficking in narcotics and sale thereof.	Sale in premises specially opened for that purpose.	Use of fictitious prescriptions or giving false statement about narcotics.	Purchase or use of narcotics.	Manufacture, preparation or exportation or importation of narcotics.	Offences committed by persons in charge of execution of Regulations.	Sale to minors.	Recidivism.	Gathering for taking drugs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
UNITED KINGDOM	On conviction on indictment, fine not exceeding 1,000 pounds or penal or both on summary conviction. Fine not exceeding 250 pounds or hard labour not exceeding 12 months or both. In all cases, forfeiture of								
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	Fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and confiscation. Deportation of aliens.	—	—	—	Fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars and imprisonment not exceeding 10 years and confiscation. Deportation of aliens.	—	—	Same as under preceding columns.	—

CHAPTER V.—TREATMENT OF ADDICTION IN EGYPT.

DRUG ADDICTS AND DRUG ADDICTION, BY DR. H. W. DUDGEON, DIRECTOR, LUNACY DIVISION, EGYPT—NOTE BY DR. R. S. MILLER—HEROIN ADDICTS AND SO-CALLED CURES, BY DR. A. G. BIGGAM, PROFESSOR, CLINICAL MEDICINE.—A NOTE ON TREATMENT FOR NARCOTIC ADDICTION, BY EL-MIRALAI D. BAKER BEY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CENTRAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

Drug Addicts and Drug Addiction.

BY

DR. H. W. DUDGEON, DIRECTOR LUNACY DIVISION, EGYPT.

There are two main classes of drug addicts :—

(1) Those who have had to take drugs for some mental or physical disability and have accidentally acquired the habit. These are a small class, do not require legislation and can be satisfactorily cured.

(2) Those who have deliberately taken to the drug for some specific reason of their own, frequently aphrodisiac desires or for pleasureable feelings. The plea of bad companions can be eliminated as there would be no attraction in drugs unless some dormant vice or weakness were existing in their characters, and they can be classed as the effete or inefficient.

Tremendous efforts and much money have been expended to guard this class (2) against themselves, a class which is, without doubt, a millstone around the neck of a nation and the more they are saved from themselves the more they will increase their unhealthy stock and the greater will be the burden which the State will have to shoulder.

It is a peculiarity of civilisation that enormous efforts are made under the name of sympathy and pity to bolster up this effete class instead of the more primitive methods of allowing the more virile and healthy stock to succeed and the inefficient and effete to work out their own destruction.

Civilisation will even go so far as to provide special places where the inefficient receive special instruction to allow them to compete successfully with their more efficient and virile brothers and yet will not extend these privileges to the better stock under the plea that they are capable of looking after themselves ; in fact the fit are penalised by taxes, etc., for the sake of the unfit. It is an undoubted fact that if every addict in a country could be got rid of, the country would be immensely benefitted and considered entirely from an academic point of view and, without consideration of pity or compassion, it is doubtful whether any steps should be taken to prevent this class from working out their own destruction. Shame and disgrace is non-existent in them, the most they are capable of is self-pity and they invariably put the blame on others.

The above is not intended to infer that no steps should be taken to eliminate drug taking but rather that all available money and efforts should be concentrated on stamping out illicit drug trading both in bulk and in retail, both of which should be considered and legislated for as a most serious offence. The irksome restrictions now placed on legitimate dispensing could then be relaxed with advantage, the incongruities of which are frequently obvious.

Over 500 voluntary drug addicts were admitted into the Mental Hospitals and this number does not include every applicant which is estimated at about 750. Only the most pitiable were admitted and it should be understood that this number put a most serious strain on the resources of the hospitals which were already admitting probably a higher percentage of insane to accommodation than in any other country. It is hoped and every endeavour was made that the certified insane did not suffer more than was absolutely necessary but it undoubtedly took much medical care and nursing away from its legitimate sphere.

Of these 500 cases, four fifths of the number were in poor physical health and were taking other drugs besides the one for which they asked for treatment and 76 per cent commenced their drug-taking below the age of 30, four fifths were snuffing and one fifth were injecting (largely by means of an eyedropper and hypodermic needle).

The impossibility of doing any real good by the voluntary method is illustrated by the fact that although very few resent giving signed authority for their prolonged detention, yet they usually clamoured for discharge within 48 hours.

The admissions can be divided roughly into 3 classes :—

(1) Those who expect some miraculous cure without discomfort and the very essence of their drug-taking is that owing to their mental make up, they are unable to support troubles easily.

(2) Those of a low type in order to obtain new clothes on discharge at Government expense and doubtless sell for more drugs.

(3) Those who enjoy the pleasures of returning to their habit at reduced expenditure owing to smaller doses sufficing after a period of enforced abstinence.

All the 500 cases were admitted for the heroin habit and all came from large towns with one exception and he lived in a Cairo suburb.

As to treatment, the immediate and complete withdrawal gave the most satisfactory results; substitution drugs are a failure as to future hope of non-return to drug-taking. The extracts from the internal secreting glands have lately been advocated but it is impossible at the present moment, except in the large minority of cases to say how far one gland is deficient and one is in excess as this is a question of balance between many, which science has so far only been able to demonstrate definitely in a very few.

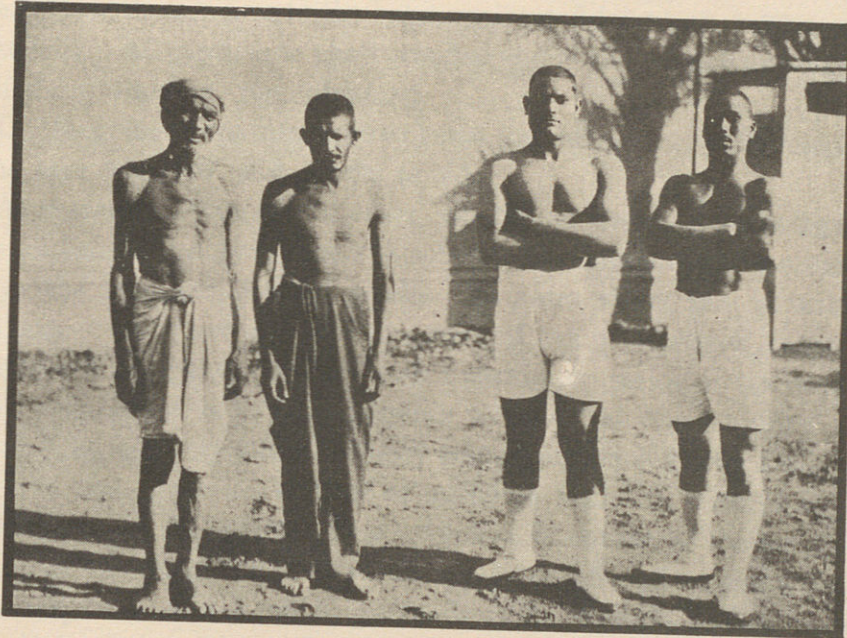
There is, however, this, in favour of the theory and that is that some of these mental types can be improved by the administration of suitable extracts and I have met with some measure of success in treating these cases in their earlier years. The whole subject of internal secreting glands is so vague and indefinite at the present time that a definite opinion cannot be given but it is possible that some good may be done subsequently by this method but it will be by the improvement of their character and will-power and it will not be an active dislike to the drug and it will probably come about by treating and caring for the mental defectives before they become addicts.

Efficient control of mental defectives means the end of drug addiction and a large percentage of crime and, as the old adage says, "Prevention is better than cure."

In continuation of Dr. Dudgeon's note the following notes and figures on drug cases during the last few years up to the year 1931 are supplied by Dr. R. S. Miller who is at present acting for Dr. Dudgeon during the latter's absence.

مقارنة جسمانية

PHYSICAL COMPARISON.
COMPARAISON PHYSIQUE.



مدمنان
Addicts.
Toxicomanes.

نفران من بلوك الحفر بيوليس القاهرة
Cairo Police Guard.
Agents de la Compagnie des Gardes,
Police du Caire.

DRUG ADDICTS ADMITTED VOLUNTARILY FOR TREATMENT.

With reference to appended figures a word or two must be said in explanation. Early in the year it was decided to admit as many drug addicts who cared to come in voluntarily as could possibly be accommodated. In doing so, a great deal of extra work was thrown upon the staff. In each case a detailed physical examination was made and a note taken as to the habit contracted for which treatment was sought. All cases were photographed and in the majority of cases detailed information was obtained.

Clothing was taken into store or burnt (not infrequently the latter) as the case required, and effects noted.

As regards treatment, all cases capable of standing immediate and complete withdrawal were subjected to this method which seems to give the most satisfactory results. In cases where the poverty of physique would not allow of this method being employed, substitution treatment was undertaken over a maximum period of ten days. In this connection, it is not surprising to find that the majority of drug addicts, and very many ordinary people, expect the drug addicts to receive some injection or dose of medicine that will miraculously cure them of the evil habit. This is typical, of course, of the mental attitude of the drug addict towards his condition and explains the reason why it is so difficult to persuade them to make a long stay in hospital. It is a hard task to convince a man that it is character-building that has to be undertaken in order to effect a real cure and that even in a period of three months very little can be expected in this direction. Life in a special colony for periods varying from six months to two years might yield more fruitful results, but no one with any knowledge of drug takers would expect them to submit themselves voluntarily to the experiment. The large numbers that have passed through our hands this year have more than ever convinced us that our opinion, as formely expressed, is correct, i.e. that drug takers are people of weak character who, if they were not given to drug addiction, would develop anti-social tendencies in some other form.

The problem of drug addiction is part of that larger problem of the unfit generally, and in having this problem to face, Egypt is no

exception to other countries. In support of this contention, I may quote from the most exhaustive report on drug addiction—The Report of the Mayor's Committee (New York City) to the Commissioner of Correction—November, 1930. It is a report covering three years' work:—

"It is evident from the situation today that the solution of the problem is not to be found in cutting off the supply of the drugs, in endeavouring to restrict their use through punitive measures, or in making the possession of them a crime, or in incarcerating the addicts when caught breaking the law. These procedures may be of use for the very few stable personalities who indulge in drugs, but are of no use for the majority.....Nearly 90 per cent of addicts today are psychopathic personalities not socially insane, but differing sufficiently from the average human being to be justly considered abnormal. They do not differ in kind, but only in degree from the mental perversions and psychologic distortions of the insane.....they fulfil the colloquial expression of having "Gone bad" and may be said to live in that tragic borderland between mad and bad.....they are the unhappy misfits of life."

Fortunately for any country the number of its inhabitants who are likely to become drug addicts is a limited one. Strictly speaking, only abnormal people take to drugs. There is only one sure, though slow, method by which this ugly problem may be tackled. It is, as I have said above, a part of that larger problem of the unfit. This hydra-headed monster must be eliminated if mankind is to be saved an ever increasing expenditure on segregation and all nationalities must combine to rear the infant science of eugenics till it is able to cope with what threatens to undermine the very basis of civilisation.

	1928		1929		1930		1931	
	Abbassia.	Khanka.	Abbassia.	Khanka.	Abbassia.	Khanka.	Abbassia.	Khanka.
No. of Drug Addicts admitted voluntarily	13	1	6	7	—	3	5	492
CERTIFIED AS INSANE BEFORE ADMISSION.								
(a) Found not insane but suffering from Drug Habit	—	21	—	46	—	19	1	15
(b) Suffering from Drug Insanity	26	73	54	41	12	40	21	24
(c) Suffering from other forms of Insanity but reported as taking Drugs from time to time	123	217	56	180	54	192	32	131
Accused Persons found Not Insane but Ad-								
dicted to Drugs	34	—	23	—	31	—	25	—
	196	312	139	274	97	254	84	662
TOTAL	508		413		351		746	

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF 492 DRUG ADDICTS ADMITTED VOLUNTARILY TO EL KHANKA HOS- PITAL DURING THE YEAR 1931.

366 were in poor physical condition.

264 were between the ages of 20-30.

424 ,, between the ages of 20 and 40.

475 came from Cairo.

266 were artisans.

69 were shopkeepers or tradesmen.

2 only were fellahin.

40 per cent admitted to being out of work.

All cases, without exception, were admitted for the Heroin Habit, though four fifths were taking other drugs (chiefly cocaine and alcohol) at the same time.

20 per cent took the drug by means of injections into the veins of the arm, the remainder by snuffing.

The injection is made by dissolving the drug in a little hot water, sucking this up into an eye-dropper or fountain-pen filler to which an hypodermic needle has been attached. A handkerchief is then tied round the arm at a point above the site of the injection in order to render the veins prominent. The needle is then passed in at the chosen spot, preferably a little blood is then withdrawn to make certain that the needle is in the lumen of the vein, and the drug injected.

Out of 252 cases examined in detail, the following figures are available. Only 23 held a certificate of education of any kind, primary or otherwise. Only 9 had any secondary education. 208 admitted taking other drugs in conjunction with heroin. 50 per cent maintained that the habit was formed under one month from the date when the first dose was taken. 50 per cent took varying doses up to one gramme daily, 25 per cent up to two grammes, and 25 per cent above two grammes. As regards the period for which the drug had been taken prior to admission, 24 had been taking the drug for one year, 21 for two years, 20 for three years, 24 for four years, 30 for five years, 35 four six years, 20 for seven years, 21 for eight years, 16 for nine years, 18 for ten years, 8 for eleven years, 14 for twelve years, and 1 for thirteen years.

The Heroin Addict and so-called Cures.

BY

DR. A. G. BIGGAM,

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During the last three years we have been able to make a study of heroin addiction especially with a view to observing the effect of various lines of treatment during the withdrawal period in alleviating the severe symptoms complained of during this troublesome time. The type of addict we have dealt with has varied considerably, a great number of them being mental degenerates on whom no line of treatment could be expected to hold out any hope of ultimate success as far as permanent cure is concerned; on the other hand a certain number of the cases were extremely keen to break off the habit which they realised only too well was ruining both themselves and their families. Except in the cases of the addicts suffering from malignant malarial infection acquired during intravenous heroin administration reported on previously, no marked ill effect on the general physical condition of these addicts, resulting from even prolonged period of addiction with large doses of the drug, were observed. Some cases as a result of starvation from lack of money certainly showed marked signs of emaciation but the majority of the heroin addicts dealt with by us were quite up to the average physical standard of the non-addict of the same class and those showing signs of emaciation very rapidly regained their normal weight when put on a suitable diet. Their mental condition on the other hand usually indicated marked deterioration as a result of the heroin addiction, their will power being much impaired and their mental and moral standard much reduced.

This changed mentality was found to have a very marked influence on the response of these individuals to treatment during the withdrawal period and subsequently, and little or no improvement was usually observed in their mental faculties even after prolonged periods of abstinence from the drug. The average length of time the addicts have been kept in hospital has been from ten to

fifteen days during which time various methods of treatment to help the patient during this period have been tried and the results of the different treatments compared.

No attempt was made to retain any addict, except those suffering from malaria, in hospital for treatment against his will and this rule appeared to have a good effect on the mental attitude of the addicts during this period of treatment promoting confidence in those carrying out the treatment.

The great majority of the cases gave as the cause for the commencement of the heroin addiction a desire to experience the aphrodisiac effect of the drug, this action, however, if obtained at all, usually only persisted for a month or so to be followed by a total loss of sexual desire and impotency. They state that by the time the sexual action has ceased the drug has usually got hold of them and become so essential that they cannot then discontinue its use. Unlike what is recorded in most other countries, we have not had a single case giving as the cause of his addiction the reason that the drug had been started originally for some medicinal purpose by order of a doctor. It has also been very exceptional to get a history of the drug having been commenced to obtain relief from some painful malady.

The causes for the addicts seeking admission to hospital varied, many apparently sought admission because, owing to lack of money, they could not obtain sufficient of the drug to satisfy their wants; some seemed to come in wishing to break it off only temporarily since they believed, with some reason, that by so doing they could again return to its use and once more at least for a time obtain the same pleasurable effect, sexual or otherwise, as they had originally experienced on first commencing the drug.

INVESTIGATION OF VARIOUS METHODS OF TREATMENT DURING THE WITHDRAWAL PERIOD.

When observing the effect of treatment it is most important to remember that the symptoms of acute discomfort experienced by patients when their dose is cut off, are very much more intense during the first three days of this period, rapid improvement being usually experienced after the third day even though no special treatment has been employed. This natural improvement after the

third or fourth day of stopping heroin, unless recognized as such, may be wrongly considered by the doctor or the patient to have resulted from some certain line of treatment being undertaken at the time and false hopes may consequently be entertained as to the value of this treatment.

During their stay in hospital the patients, as far as possible, were kept in ignorance of the mode of treatment being employed. The results obtained during these investigations were very carefully recorded to enable us if possible to form a definite opinion as to the relative merits of the different treatments.

110 intravenous heroin addicts suffering from subtertian malaria were treated for their malarial infection, the heroin being suddenly withdrawn in most cases sedative being given as required. The results on this line of treatment were good except that the cases often suffered considerable discomfort during the first three days as a result of the sudden withdrawal of their drug, but after that period much less discomfort was experienced.

On completing the treatment of the malarial heroin addicts other groups of cases were treated as follows :—

Treatment by Auto-haemotherapy was carried out in 152 cases.

Blister fluid injections as recommended by Dr. Modinos in 40 cases. Cases of water injections used as control on the other methods of treatment in 37.

Insulin treatment in 40 cases.

Special substitution treatment in 102 cases.

AUTOHAEMOTHERAPY.

This mode of treatment has been extensively practised in certain diseases of the skin, with, in some cases, favourable results so not unnaturally its effect in the treatment of heroin addiction was considered worth a trial and certain doctors have reported very encouraging results from its use. We, therefore, decided to try this treatment in a series of cases so as to be able to form some definite opinion as to its value in alleviating the withdrawal symptoms and also in lessening the tendency to relapse after the withdrawal period had been passed. No selection was made as to the type of patient chosen to undergo this treatment. Patients were allowed as full a diet as they desired,

they were given aperients and were encouraged to drink plenty of fluids during the course of the treatment. Blood was obtained from a superficial vein usually in the arm and injected deep into the muscle, daily blood injections being carried out, amounts varying from 2 cc. to 60 cc. being given at each injection, commencing with smaller amount and increasing, a course of 7 injections in all being usually given. The patients were blindfolded while the injections were being made and as far as possible kept in ignorance of the procedure being adopted.

The immediate effect of an injection varied in different patients, some cases who were restless and in great mental distress prior to the blood injection immediately on receiving it went to sleep for one or two hours. That this sedative effect, however, was merely psychic and not due to the effect of the blood was shown by the same result being obtained by merely pricking the vein and injecting sterile water instead of blood into the muscle.

Patients on these blood injections were given sedatives at night for sleep where restlessness was marked.

The effect on the withdrawal symptoms obtained by blood treatment varied markedly, the variation as far as could be ascertained depending on the patient's belief or otherwise in the good results to be expected from the treatment he was receiving, this often being influenced by good or bad reports on the treatment handed on by other patients who had already completed their treatment. Not infrequently a number of consecutive cases would be treated by blood injections without complaining of any marked discomfort during the withdrawal period but these cases might be followed by an almost equal number who showed the greatest distress and discomfort during the same treatment, no other cause apart from the mental attitude of these patients towards the treatment being discovered to account for the different results obtained from exactly the same line of treatment.

This blood injection treatment did not seem, as claimed by certain observers, to influence in any way the tendency for the cases to relapse, even cases who had received very large doses of blood returning to the drug often almost immediately after leaving hospital.

The following is the record of one such case :—

K. A. K., male, age 28, clerk, previous addiction to alcohol and cocaine for one year followed by heroin snuffed for the last five years

with an interval of heroin injections for two months, daily dose of heroin 1.5 grms., cause of addiction sexual. Patient stated that he had previously been treated in a home run by two doctors in Helio-polis but relapsed at once because of pain in the bones, numbness, exhaustion and sleeplessness.

The general condition of the patient was moderate, his nasal septum had a large hole in it as a result of his previous cocaine habit.

Treatment blood injections (Autohaemotherapy).

First day, 20 cc. removed from vein and put into the muscle.

Second day, 30 cc. injected.

Third day, 40 cc.

Fifth day, 50 cc. and this dose was repeated daily up to and including the 8th day.

Withdrawal symptoms, marked colic, slight diarrhoea, lacry-mation, sneezing, yawning, sleep very poor, feeling of exhaustion. After the fourth day the symptoms improved, sneezing, lacrymation, yawning, persisted but to a less degree and exhaustion and sleepless-ness being still troublesome.

The patient was discharged after 15 days still complaining of weakness, he reported within a month that he had relapsed owing to sleeplessness and a feeling of exhaustion.

After a very careful survey of the daily notes made during the withdrawal period and afterwards on the 152 heroin addicts treated by blood injections, the results obtained by us from this line of treat-ment did not lead us to believe that this method of treatment has any special value either in diminishing the withdrawal symptoms or in bringing about a lessened tendency to relapse after the withdrawal period has been safely negotiated.

AUTOSEROTHERAPY.

Dr. Modinos working in Alexandria read a paper in 1930 before the Egyptian Medical Association on a new line treatment discovered by him for the cure of addicts; his treatment has since been commented on in certain journals. He announced that in 1929 he discovered whilst treating patients for other diseases by blister fluid that he had by chance cured them of their drug habit. His method was to apply a blister 8 cms. square on any region of the body but preferably

the lower chest or upper abdomen and after 12-14 hours to withdraw serum from this blister the amount varying from 5-20 cc. This he aspirates with a large bore needle and injects immediately as it is under the neighbouring skin. He recommends that the syringe should be at body temperature. He states that no reaction follows the injection and advises that it should be repeated in four days and again four days later. He recommends that sedative should be given and the drug of addiction gradually reduced, he claims that the withdrawal symptoms are very slight and states that he has cured many drug addicts by this method, the patients having no desire to return to the drug after discharge from hospital.

We tried out a series of cases on this line of blister fluid injections and have now observed 40 cases under blister treatment, the fluid being obtained by a Cantharidis blister usually applied to the lower chest or abdomen, the amount of fluid injected varying with the size of the blister from 5-20 cc. and the technique employed closely following that of Dr. Modinos. We found that the application of the blister usually caused considerable local pain and inconvenience to the patients and the treatment was consequently not popular amongst the addicts, many requesting to have it discontinued.

At least two and usually three injections of blister fluid were given with an interval of two or three days between each but we obtained no better results in the 40 cases so treated that in a series of control cases treated at the same time with the application of blisters and the injection not of the blister fluid but of sterile water instead. We found that the withdrawal symptoms were not relieved and that relapses occurred as frequently as with the cases on the water injections.

The following is the history of a case treated by us with Autosero-therapy :—

H.T., male, age 30 years, occupation messenger, drug heroin snuffed 2 years, probable daily dose 2 grams, no previous attempt to stop the drug, cause of addiction sexual.

General condition on admission good, pupils not contracted.

Treatment : the day after admission Cantharadis blister to Rt. side of abdomen, 10 cc. of fluid obtained and injected, three days later blister to left abdomen 15 cc. blister fluid injected, three days later 5 cc. injected. The patient complaining of considerable discomfort

as a result of the application of the blisters and asked to have this form of treatment discontinued. During this treatment all the withdrawal symptoms were very marked and sedatives were required. The man left hospital after 15 days' treatment and again reported for further treatment a month later stating that he had relapsed within a few days of leaving hospital.

We have now had a number of heroin cases under our care who state that they had previously undergone blister treatment by Dr. Modinos and that they had relapsed very soon after completing the "cure." A careful study of our own cases has convinced us that blister fluid treatment carried out as near as possible on the same lines as Dr. Modinos has in our hands entirely failed to produce any beneficial effects in heroin addicts.

A SECRET REMEDY.

Treatment of heroin addicts has been carried out in a home in Heliopolis by two doctors, no accurate information being available as to the nature of the treatment given by them. One case of heroin addiction was sent by us at their request to undergo their cure, he returned after five days to report that he was entirely cured and again one month later to say that he had now relapsed and was as bad as ever.

During the past two years we have had under our care a number of cases who stated that they had previously undergone treatment by these two doctors only to relapse soon afterwards. One group of five cases reported to us stating that they had undergone the cure at Heliopolis under arrangements made by a high official in the Government service, all five informed us that they had relapsed within ten days of completing the "so-called cure."

INSULIN TREATMENT.

Recently it has been stated that heroin addiction causes interference with the normal output of the internal secretions of the ductless glands, the pancreatic hormone being specially affected, and claims have been made of the great benefit resulting in these cases from the administration of insulin on the same lines as in a case of diabetes.

We have treated a series of 40 heroin cases with insulin and sugar commencing with small doses of insulin and increasing the dose daily till on the 7th or 8th day large doses of insulin and sugar are being given.

Sedatives have also been administered along with this insulin and glucose treatment.

We have been unable to detect any benefit resulting from this line of treatment, the gastro-intestinal, muscular and nervous symptoms being as marked as on treatment without insulin and the feeling of exhaustion and weakness being also uninfluenced.

SPECIAL SUBSTITUTION THERAPY.

A series of 102 heroin cases have been treated by us on a special substitution therapy, heroin being stopped at once and sedatives drugs given to alleviate the withdrawal symptoms. Under this line of treatment the patient can be kept comfortable and almost free from symptoms during their breaking-off period. It has, however, no influence on the tendency to relapse after leaving hospital.

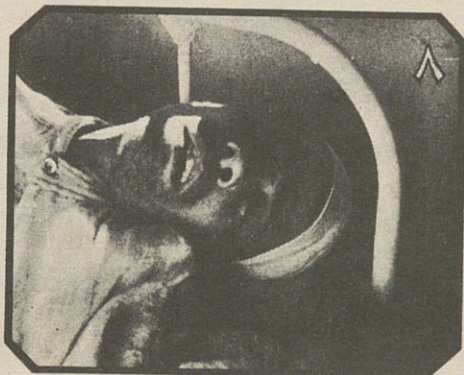
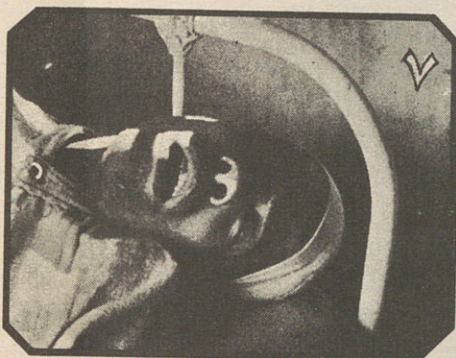
Various other methods of treatment have been investigated by us, including a powder called "Antago Heroine du Dr. NAGGIAR" which on analysis proved to be 50 per cent quinine sulphate with other inert matter, but none of these have shown in our hands any beneficial effect on the heroin addict.

CONCLUSIONS.

Addiction to heroin was found to affect more the psychic than the physical state of the individual, all the higher faculties being impaired and self control diminished; the addict usually soon becoming a mental and moral wreck.

Many of the addicts studied by us were apparently prior to acquiring the habit, inherited mental degenerates only too ready to fall a victim to any vice that might come their way, any line of treatment in such individuals being almost surely doomed to failure, a few, however, were mentally more normal and the results of treatments in this small group held out more hope of success.

The withdrawal symptoms were always more marked and troublesome during the first three or four days after stopping the drug and these were influenced greatly by the mental attitude of the patient to and his faith or otherwise in the treatment being given.



عوارض الحرمان من المادة المخدرة — صور حقيقية لمدمن حرم من مادته المخدرة
 Withdrawal Symptoms — Actual photos of addict deprived of his drug.
 Symptômes d'abstinence — Photographies d'un toxicomane privé de sa drogue favorite.

Many addicts appeared to have no real desire to stop the drug, these cases all relapsing back to the drug habit shortly after leaving hospital. A few showed determination to be cured, appreciating and responding to any effort made to help them during their withdrawal period, many of these, however, also relapsed after leaving hospital.

Trials of "so-called cures," Autohaemotherapy, Autoserotherapy insulin and other substances failed in our hands to show any resultant beneficial effects on the addict either during the withdrawal period in easing their discomfort or subsequently in lessening the liability of the addict to return to the drug.

Failure to realize that natural improvement in the withdrawal symptom occurs after the first few days of stopping the dope even though no treatment is given may possibly account for the belief shown by some people in certain lines of treatment which in our hands have entirely failed to produce any better results than those obtained by the administration of such an inert substance as sterile water.

A Note on Treatment for Narcotics Addiction.

BY

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Amongst the mass of literature which appears almost daily, treating the question of narcotics and narcotics addiction, it is possible that a modest paper-covered pamphlet from America has failed to receive the attention it deserves.

"Report of the Mayor's Committee on Drug Addiction to the Hon. Richard C. Patterson Jun'r, Commissioner of Correction, New York City. Reprinted from the American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. X. No 3, Nov. 1930."

A long title and not altogether brightly attractive ! Yet every one who is interested in the problem of drug addiction would do well to procure a copy and study it. For in its pages will be found a striking *exposé* of the "cure" question.

The Commission referred to in the title above consisted of seven professional medical men. Their terms of reference were to study and report to the Commissioner of Correction of New York City, on the various methods of treating drug addicts during the period of withdrawal.

A series of 318 patients were treated over a period of two years. Their symptoms and sensations were carefully recorded and every treatment which offered any possible prospect of giving relief during the period of withdrawal was tried.

As a result of the carefully planned and executed system employed it is believed that the data obtained are as reliable as may be hoped for in a study of this sort.

The 318 addicts subjected to this study all belonged to the class known as the "underworld." They had all been taking addiction drugs over a considerable period of time and very few could be estimated as useful members of society.

They had almost all made previous efforts to break the habit by means of so-called "cures"—many times, in some instances—with only temporary periods of abstinence as a result.

The various treatments tried out were as follows:—

(1) Narcosan.

(2) Abrupt withdrawal with substitution of

(a) atropine.

(b) hyoscine.

(3) Seven day reduction.

(4) Fourteen day reduction.

(5) Rapid reduction with codeine (four days).

(6) Non-specific treatment accompanying withdrawal:

(a) hypnotic and nervous depressants.

(b) magnesium sulphate.

(c) Sodium Amytal.

(d) Allyl Iso-Propyl Barbituric Acid.

(e) Allonal.

(f) Bromides and chloral.

(g) Sodium Luminal.

- (h) Alcohol.
- (i) Paraldehyde.
- (j) Luminol.
- (k) Veronal.
- (l) Trional.
- (m) Pyramidon.
- (n) Aspirin.
- (o) Psychotherapy.

Of these the Commission had the best results with Nos. 4, 5 and 3 in that order. The remaining forms of treatment did not produce satisfactory results and several of them gave definitely bad ones.

The most striking factor among the addicts here treated was that 87 per cent were psychopathic personalities. Only 13 per cent were mentally of average stability. The majority averaged 34 years of age and were heroin addicts giving environment as the cause of their addiction. Many of them acknowledged having taken as many as four previous "cures."

This question of mental stability is one that must first of all be clearly understood before it is possible to approach the study of addiction with full comprehension. From the Report here under survey one thing stands out pre-eminently. It is that, in dealing with dope addicts, the problem is much more than a purely medical one. It is preponderatingly psychopathical. Whilst causes of addiction may vary greatly, the mental make-up—psychopathic personality—ego—whatever you may like to call it—of every addict differs enormously.

For the purpose of discussion, however, we need only consider two main categories—the basically stable or normal mentality and the basically unstable or abnormal mentality.

The problem of rehabilitating the basically stable addict whose "ego" is normal and whose addiction is due to illness or injudicious medication presents no difficulties. This type of patient tends to rehabilitate himself by his own honesty of purpose. Medical treatment is the channel through which his own will power is applied to the desired objective. It is not this type of addict which worries the statistician, the Health authorities, the Police or the Narcotics

Bureaux, and it is not only wrong but dangerous to confuse or mix him with the other—the psychopathically abnormal type.

It has been shown by Drs. LIGHT and TORRANCE of Philadelphia, after two years' exhaustive medical study, that nearly 90 per cent of addicts to-day are psychopathically abnormal—not socially insane but differing sufficiently from the average human being to justify their being classed as abnormal. They are defective in the emotional side of their personalities. They live mentally in that tragic border-land between mad and bad.

They can be, and they are temporarily rehabilitated that is to say “unpoisoned” by withdrawal treatment but this by no means implies that they are cured. They will fall back again sooner or later into the narcotic habit, not because the craving re-asserts itself, but because of the same original psychopathic influence which first urged them to acquire the habit. Nor is the solution of the problem of this type of addict to be found in imprisoning him and ruthlessly cutting off his supply of drugs. You can “unpoison” him, but you will not rid him of his own unstable and abnormal ego. He will always prefer the life of narcotism. Terms of imprisonment and enforced abstinence from his drug will be to him nothing more than unpleasant incidents to be endured between delightful periods of freedom and forgetfulness.

“There is no evidence whatever” says the Commission finally, “to confirm claims made that there is such a thing as a “cure” or a “specific” for drug addiction. Withdrawal of narcotics does not constitute a “cure.”

Now, this is a very serious conclusion which these seven medical men have arrived at. It is well that the public should realize all that it implies, in view of the many claims that are being made in this country in respect of so-called “cures.” Certain of these “cures” have obtained a considerable press publicity and it has even been suggested that the Government should subsidize their inventors in order to permit of free treatment for the indigent addict.

At this point, let us consider some of the statistics of the 318 addicts furnished by the Commission whose Report we are considering.

"Previous "Cures" taken. (N.B.—by "cures" is meant any so-called "specific" treatment or other method whereby the patient's habit was broken).

Of 318 patients, 279 or 88 per cent admitted previous "cures."

Of these 279 :—

38 patients admitted	1 previous "cure."
67 " " "	2 " "
54 " " "	3 " "
43 " " "	4 " "
32 " " "	5 " "
10 " " "	6 " "
9 " " "	7 " "
9 " " "	8 " "
3 " " "	9 " "
4 " " "	10 " "
5 " " "	11 " "
3 " " "	12 " "
1 " " "	20 " "
1 " " "	30 " "

SUMMARY.—The above figures show that 88 per cent of the cases studied are recidivists who have received nearly all the so-called "specific treatments" at one time or another without success apparently. In other words, the term "cure" is entirely erroneous as these self-styled "specifics" do not cure. All they do is to interrupt, with more or less suffering, the drug addiction habit which is sooner or later resumed. The number of addicts who permanently abstain from narcotics after treatment for unpoisoning has been estimated by various authorities on the subject to range from 2 per cent to not more than 10 per cent."

So that for every hundred specific "cures" claimed by their inventors we cannot count on more than ten to abstain permanently from drugs thereafter, and probably a good deal less than ten. Of course, enthusiastic individuals will be met who have undergone

so-and-so's "cure" and claim that they are entirely rehabilitated and have no more craving. If their psychopathic personalities are stable and normal, it may well be that they are indeed cured and that they will never again relapse. In fact, they are part of the 2 per cent to 10 per cent of perfect cures alluded to above. But, against this, we have to put the fact that original addiction has been estimated to be due in as many as 90 per cent of cases to abnormal psychopathic personality. If any of these claim to be "cured," it must reluctantly and regretfully be stated that the claim is untrue, however surprising the immediate results may appear.

The value of these "cures" lies, it may be premised, in their power to relieve the patient of his craving. They are, in fact, withdrawal treatments of various kinds and their popularity is in ratio with their modification or elimination of the unpleasant sensations attendant upon such withdrawal. The final results of such "cures", however, do not differ radically from those produced by the Prisons Department with their system of abrupt withdrawal involving physical discomfort ranging from uneasiness to agony according to the extent of the victim's addiction. The Prisons Department, however, do not claim to have "cured" such cases. In either case, the victim has been "unpoisoned", comfortably or uncomfortably according to his position as a free citizen or a State prisoner. But he is only relieved of his craving. He is not "cured".

Much of the *réclame* which has been accorded to these "cures" comes, of course, from other sources than from the patient himself. His family and his relations who have had to tolerate the disgrace of a dope addict in the family circle are the first, naturally, to express their delight at the rehabilitation of the black sheep. To them it is a genuine cure, for they see with their own eyes that the erstwhile black sheep has apparently become white again. No longer does he spend every penny on his favourite drug and then try to borrow from his relatives. His eye is bright again, his carriage erect, he goes about his work and apparently leads a regular and sober life. Of course, they say, he is cured. But what do they say one month, two months, six months, a year later? This is what we never hear. If we could hear, it is possible that it would be something not quite so favourable to the famous "cure".

It is interesting to read some of the reasons given to the New York doctors by addicts who had been "cured" and gone back again to drugs:—

"The patients give a great variety of reasons for reverting to drugs after a so-called "cure": feeling of weakness, aches and pains, mental depression, meeting addicts again, troubles, worries, etc.

"The reasons given for relapses are often not the real ones, but only self-justification (*i.e.* if any reason at all is given in all seriousness). Very often they are irrelevant or the patients say they "don't know", or just call it folly, or give similar reasons as for original onset of habit.

"Frequently they admit they go back because they want to, because they like the "kick" they get out of drugs; in fact in many cases the patients do not think addiction is a vice or that injures them. On the contrary, to them it is a pleasure, and they call the drug "God's Medicine" because it relieves all their aches and pains, in fact, they believe it does them good and wards off illness. In consequence, they are amused at the efforts of the authorities to reform them.

"Incidentally, at every "cure", they increase their knowledge of drugs, and the number of drug addict acquaintances whom they meet later, to be tempted again. In other words, many "cures" make the environmental difficulties of the addict so much worse afterwards.

"Another important fact is that the majority leave the institutions penniless—some have to steal (according to their way of explaining it) to get money. Then they meet the drug vendors who gladly offer them some of the drug—a pick-up, free of charge, as a favour, well knowing that in this way they will again become addicted and so, later, again be paying customers.

"It appears that, once addicted, very slight difficulties or pretexts are sufficient reason for relapse: and they are physically more susceptible to re-addiction. Even patients who admit prolonged after-care in previous "cures" or prolonged punitive detention in penal institutions relapse."

Some of the reasons given by addicts for taking treatment are also noteworthy :—

“On admission, the reasons given for taking treatment are numerous and varied. The patients say they wish to be “cured” for their own and their families’ sakes : that they want to improve their health : that they are disgusted with their habits and only use the drug to keep “normal” : that they regret losing all their friends, etc.

“These are often not the true reasons. The actual facts sometimes come out during their stay in the ward. Some of the patients openly declare that the only reason they sought admission was to have their daily dosage cut down (their expression is “to be let down as easily as possible,” or “to get their habits reduced”) so that, on discharge, they can get the same kick or exhilaration as beginners (“virgin drug addicts”) out of the smaller amounts of drugs.

“Many admit they apply for treatment impulsively in a period of depression or despondency, when an addict may decide to take a “cure” and throw all his drugs away or give it to the physician on admission and then just as suddenly repent and try to bribe the employees to obtain his narcotics back again or let him be discharged.

“Other real reasons are, lack of money to buy the drug (thus seeking admission to get free board and lodging and possibly a morphine treatment) : loss of “connection”, as the drug vendors or distributors are called : because they get no more thrill from the drug or because the narcotics detectives threaten to arrest them unless they take a “cure.”

Here is also another picture :—

“CONVALESCENCE.—After 72 to 96 hours as a rule most of the withdrawal symptoms are over and a remarkable change occurs in the patients. They appear brighter and younger. Their appetite returns in exaggerated form and they develop what they call the “chuck horrors”—they seem to be unable to get enough to eat and they crave sweets. As a result they gain in weight rapidly and in a surprisingly short time look strong and healthy. All the abnormal physical signs which were incidental to the withdrawal disappear. Many of them become euphoric, laughing and dancing, their mental

reactions become clear and alert and they begin to take a renewed interest in their personal appearance and in life in general.

"At this stage there is no apparent indication for any immediate medical treatment beyond a sufficient amount of nourishing food, rest, air, etc. The patients will refuse medication and declare they are through with drugs and "never think about dope."

"This is just for effect however, and far from the truth. Nearly all show certain mental signs which are very significant. Although physically they soon return to health and strength and are able to do heavy muscular work, even the more powerful patients will at times complain of "weakness". As we interpret this, there is no physical weakness but a feeling of mental inadequacy (Adler's inferiority complex?) which they project as "weakness" and which is a strong incentive for them to revert to drugs, e.g. taking a pick-up.

"CRAVING FOR NARCOTICS.—As far as removing or "obliterating the craving for narcotics" by immediate medical treatment, we have found this "craving" to be present after all treatments. The patients look forward to being discharged, in fact, count the days, and, if not discharged when they expect to be, some of them go into a state resembling frenzy, so great is their apparent eagerness to revert to drugs. Every imaginable excuse and pretext will be tried in order to be discharged sooner.

"This gives a hint as to the prognosis, especially among the types studied, and where mass treatment is used."

It has been the aim of this article to show that the almost inevitable relapse of addicts constitutes the inherent falseness of specific "cures".

From this question then naturally arises as to how far the Egyptian or any Government is justified in allocating large sums of money on measures of relief for drug addicts.

Faced with the certainty that 90 per cent of cases treated will at some future date assuredly relapse, no Government can be accused of apathy or inhumanity if it hesitates to make budgetary provision for extensive expenditure on dope clinics.

The law as it stands at present demands that addicts if detected shall be prosecuted and if convicted either fined or imprisoned or both.

There is no State provision for public treatment of addiction outside the Prison hospitals where—as has been stated—the treatment is, in the great majority of cases, abrupt withdrawal of the drug.

What direction then must Government measures of relief take, assuming that the conscience of the State will not be satisfied to let matters take their course as at present ?

If we agree that the foregoing figures indicate that no treatment is of any permanent value which does not cure the inherent abnormality of the addict, we inevitably arrive at the domain of psychotherapy—a difficult, highly intricate and expensive subject comprising a variety of treatments under which every addict must receive the closest individual attention and study. It may be assumed that no clinic of this nature would be able to keep more than a hundred patients at a time—if as many—under such individual treatment, nor, indeed, could any such treatment be properly applied unless backed by special legislation authorizing the detention of addicts and placing them unreservedly under the orders of the medical staffs who would need to be furnished with the appropriate disciplinary and punitive powers.

To sum up, then, if we take into consideration :—

- (a) The large outlay involved in setting up say six (for anything less than this number would be useless) such clinics with the necessary medical staff, warders and technical equipments.
- (b) The average type of addict in this country and his value to society.
- (c) The facilities still unfortunately existent for the acquisition of the dope habit.
- (d) The present financial stringency.

are we not driven to the conclusion that the probability of a ninety per cent return to addiction must inevitably keep any State measures indefinitely pigeon-holed ?

CHAPTER VI.—SOCIAL EFFECTS OF ADDICTION.

CASE OF PAYMENT OF LABOUR WAGES IN THE FORM OF HEROIN TICKETS IN LIEU OF MONEY—DIVORCE THROUGH ADDICTION TO AND TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS—DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE SANITARY OFFICES EXIST AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

Case of Payment of Labour Wages in the Form of Heroin Tickets in lieu of Money.

The "Central Company for Nile Transport and Navigation", Cairo, had a contractor—by name SHAZLI HASSAN SHAZLI—who contracted to unload the goods of the Company and to supply 30 labourers per day. This HASSAN SHAZLI had a partner called ABU EL MAGD HASSAN.

The Police of Cairo City received information to the effect that the said contractor paid his labourers in heroin and not in money. Investigations were made and it appeared that SHAZLI's partner obtained the drug and put it in small packets. Wages were paid at the rate of 2 heroin packets per day in addition to the food supplied by the contractor through a certain woman. This food was of a very inferior quality.

Arrangements were made for searching ABU EL MAGD HASSAN while in the act of packing the heroin packets. This was done in one of the contractor's barges and he was arrested while actually making the packets, 100 of which were seized in his possession. He confessed the crime. Eleven of the labourers were arrested, made a full confession and were subsequently released. Invoices and other documents were also found in the house of the contractor, SHAZLI which proved the whole transaction.

This contractor supplied the labourers to the Company at the rate of P.T. 10 per head, out of which he paid P.T. 7 in heroin and food and took the three remaining piastres for himself.

The contractor and his partner were tried by the Native Tribunals and sentenced as follows:—

SHAZLI HASSAN SHAZLI 3 years' imprisonment with hard labour and fine of L.E. 400.

ABU EL MAGD HASSAN, 2 years' imprisonment with hard labour his partner and a fine of L.E. 300.

Divorce through Addiction to and Trafficking in Drugs.

During the period under review, 200 judgments of divorce have been passed by the MOHAMMEDAN Law Courts for drug taking and trafficking in drugs, as follows:—

1929	1930	1931	
168	187	147	Cases of husbands becoming insolvent through addiction.
31	56	36	Cases of husbands being imprisoned on account of addiction, thus justifying sentence of divorce.
4	3	17	Cases of husbands being imprisoned for trafficking.
203	246	200	TOTAL.

Notes:—

1929 means period from March 20th to December 31st, 1929.

1930 means period from January 1st to November 30th, 1930.

DEATHS REPORTED FROM PLACES WHERE SANITARY OFFICES
EXIST, AS CAUSED BY DRUGS.

Materials.	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Hashish	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Datoura	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Opium	5 *	8	25	7	13	9	8
Morphine	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cocaine and heroin	—	—	—	—	33	19	9
Manzoul	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other drugs	—	—	—	18	—	33	23
TOTAL	5	8	25	26	46	68	42

* Governorates and Bandars (principal towns) only.

Detailed statement has been started since 1928.

Figures of 1925, 1926 and 1927 include alcohol and poison cases and those of 1928 include two poison cases only.

1930 means period from January 1st to November 30th, 1930.

1931 means period from December 1st, 1930, to November 30th, 1931.

General Remark.—This statement does not at all show the whole actual number of deaths caused by drugs throughout the country. It is believed that several others have not been reported

CHAPTER VII.—COST AND ADULTERATION.

Cost and Adulteration.

CALCULATION OF COST AND ADULTERATION.

The calculations in this Chapter are based on the same considerations published in last year's Report, Chapter XI.

In July 1931, 12 samples of heroin were purchased by Police agents in Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following table gives the details of these samples, as compared with the samples purchased in December 1930 :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight.	Price.	Percentage of Total Adulteration.
		Grammes.	P.T.	Per Cent.
1	Assint	0.05	10	70
2	Fayum	0.096	15	94.7
3	Beni Suef	0.17	12	91
4	Zagazig	0.05	7	64
5	Mansura	0.15	20	39
6	Damahur	0.20	10	100*
7	Tanta	0.41	10	90
8	Minia	0.35	20	71

* Free from heroin (flour).

Note.—1 P.T. (Piastre Tarif)=2½ d. 97½ P.T.=£ 1.

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Weight.	Price.	Percentage of Total Adulteration.
		Grammes.	P.T.	Per Cent.
1	Assiut	0.3196	20	88.2
2	Fayum	0.133	15	80
3	Beni Suef	0.2456	10	100*
4	Zagazig	0.043	7	88
5	Mansura	0.214	10	100*
6	Damanhur	0.125	7	65
7	Tanta	0.045	5	80
8	Minia	0.1266	15	87
9	Girga	0.033	8	80
10	Benha	0.072	5	90
11	Simbillawein ...	0.109	8	90
12	Mehalla El Kobra	0.050	5	80

* Free from Heroin.

Leaving out factory impurity, the presence of which is essential, we arrive at the following net percentages of adulteration added by the dealer:—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's Adulteration.
		Per Cent.
1	Assiut	60.00
2	Fayum	93.64
3	Beni-Suef	88.00
4	Zagazig	52.00
5	Mansura	18.66
6	Damanhur	100.00
7	Tanta	86.67
8	Minia	61.33

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Dealer's Adulteration.	
		Per Cent.	
1	Assiut	84.27	
2	Fayum	73.33	
3	Beni-Suef	100.00	
4	Zagazig	84.00	
5	Mansura	100.00	
6	Damanhur	53.34	
7	Tanta	73.33	
8	Minia	83.34	
9	Girga	73.33	
10	Benha	86.67	
11	Simbillawein	86.67	
12	Mehalla El Kobra	73.33	

The price paid for the samples work out as follows :—

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN DECEMBER 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Per Gramme.	Per Kilo-Gramme.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	200	2,000
2	Fayum	156.3	1,563
3	Beni Suef	70.6	706
4	Zagazig	140	1,400
5	Mansura	133.3	1,333
6	Damanhur	50	500
7	Tanta	24.4	244
8	Minia	57.1	571

SAMPLES PURCHASED IN JULY 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Per Gramme.	Per Kilo-Gramme.
		P.T.	L.E.
1	Assiut	62.6	626
2	Fayum	112.8	1,128
3	Beni-Suef	40.7	407
4	Zagazig	162.8	1,628
5	Mansura	46.7	467
6	Damanhur	56	560
7	Tanta	111.1	1,111
8	Minia	118.5	1,185
9	Girga	242.4	2,424
10	Benha	69.4	694
11	Simbillawein	73.4	734
12	Mehalla El Kobra	100	1,000

The following tables show the relative amounts of adulterant due to Maker and Dealer in the samples purchased by the Bureau :—

TABLE SHOWING RELATIVE AMOUNTS OF ADULTERANT DUE TO : (a) MAKER, AND (b) DEALER.

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product.	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration.	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product.	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers.
		Grammes.		Grammes.		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{30}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{30} = 2,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,500} = 10.00$	60.00
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{5.3}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{5.3} = 14,151$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{14,151} = 1.06$	93.64
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{9}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{9} = 8,333$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{8,333} = 3.00$	88.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{36}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{36} = 2,083$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,083} = 12.00$	52.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{61}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{61} = 1,229$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{1,229} = 20.34$	18.66
6	Damanhur	750	$\frac{100}{0} = 100$	Free from heroin.	—	100.00
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
8	Minia... ..	750	$\frac{100}{29}$	$\frac{100 \times 750}{29} = 2,586$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,586} = 9.67$	61.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

Samples purchased in July 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Amount of pure drug in 1 kilo of factory product.	Factor giving weight of final product made from 1 kilo of factory product.	Final weight of 1 kilo of factory product after complete adulteration.	Percentage of final weight which is impurity present in factory product.	Percentage of final weight which is adulteration added by dealers.
		Grammes.		Grammes.		
1	Assiut	750	$\frac{100}{11.8}$	$\frac{100}{11.8} \times 750 = 6,356$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,356} = 3.93$	84.27
2	Fayum	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
3	Beni Suef	750	$\frac{100}{00} = 100$	Free from Heroin.	—	100.00
4	Zagazig	750	$\frac{100}{12}$	$\frac{100}{12} \times 750 = 6,250$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,250} = 4$	84.00
5	Mansura	750	$\frac{100}{00} = 100$	Free from Heroin.	—	100.00
6	Damanhur	750	$\frac{100}{35}$	$\frac{100}{35} \times 750 = 2,143$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{2,143} = 11.66$	53.34
7	Tanta	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
8	Minia... ..	750	$\frac{100}{12.5}$	$\frac{100}{12.5} \times 750 = 6,000$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{6,000} = 4.16$	83.34
9	Girga... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33
10	Benha	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
11	Simbillawein	750	$\frac{100}{10} = 10$	$10 \times 750 = 7,500$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{7,500} = 3.33$	86.67
12	Mehalla Kobra... ..	750	$\frac{100}{20} = 5$	$5 \times 750 = 3,750$	$\frac{250 \times 100}{3,750} = 6.67$	73.33

N.B.—The figure in last column is obtained by deducting figure in the previous column from the total percentage amount of impurity.

TABLE SHOWING PROFIT OF DEALERS BASED ON:—

- (a) Their own statement of cost price, and
(b) The price paid by consumer.

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	2,000	30	1,970	6,567
2	Fayum	1,563	33	1,530	4,636
3	Beni Suef	706	25	681	2,724
4	Zagazig	1,400	25	1,375	5,500
5	Mansura	1,333	36	1,297	3,603
6	Damanhur	500	38*	462	1,216*
7	Tanta	244	36	208	578
8	Minia	571	36	535	1,486

* Flour.

Samples purchased in July 1931.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Price per kilo to consumer.	Dealers cost per kilo of final mixture.	Net profit per kilo.	Net profit per cent.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut	626	30	596	1,987
2	Fayum	1,128	33	1,095	3,318
3	Beni Suef	407	25*	382	1,528*
4	Zagazig	1,628	25	1,603	6,412
5	Mansura	467	36†	431	1,197†
6	Damanhur	560	38	522	1,374
7	Tanta	1111	36	1,075	2,986
8	Minia	1,185	36	1,149	3,192
9	Girga	2,424	38	2,386	6,279
10	Benha	694	33	661	2,003
11	Simbillawein	734	33	701	2,124
12	Mahala Kobra ...	1,000	36	964	2,678

* Starch and Salicine.

† Aspirin.

**WHAT IS THE ACTUAL PRICE INFLATION BASED ON ACTUAL
AMOUNT OF PURE HEROIN OBTAINED BY BUYER ?**

The average cost of a kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory is L.E. 45, and it contain 25 per cent of impurity. The following tables giving price inflation per kilo and per cent, explain themselves.

PRICES INFLATION TABLES.

The following tables are based on the assumption that the kilo of impure heroin as sold in the factory costs L.E. 45 and contain 25 per cent of impurity.

Samples purchased in December 1930.

Number of Sample.	Town.	Retail price per kilo in Egypt.	Amount of pure heroin in retail product.	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug.	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent.
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ...	2,000	30	2,500	$\frac{2,000 \times 100}{30} = 6,667$	$6,667 - 60 = 6,607$	11,012
2	Fayum ...	1,563	5.3	14,151	$\frac{1,563 \times 100}{5.3} = 29,491$	$29,491 - 60 = 29,431$	49,052
3	Beni Suef ...	706	9	8,333	$\frac{706 \times 100}{9} = 7,844$	$7,844 - 60 = 7,784$	12,973
4	Zagazig ...	1,400	36	2,083	$\frac{1,400 \times 100}{36} = 3,889$	$3,889 - 60 = 3,829$	6,382
5	Mansura ...	1,333	61	1,229	$\frac{1,333 \times 100}{61} = 2,185$	$2,185 - 60 = 2,125$	3,542
6	Damanhur ...	500	free from heroin.	—	—	—	—
7	Tanta ...	244	10	7,500	$\frac{244 \times 100}{10} = 2,440$	$2,440 - 60 = 2,380$	3,967
8	Minia ...	571	29	2,586	$\frac{571 \times 100}{29} = 1,969$	$1,969 - 60 = 1,909$	3,182

Samples purchased in July 1931.

No. of Sample.	Town.	Retail Price per kilo in Egypt.	Amount of pure heroin in retail product.	Weight of retail product which contains 1 kilo of pure drug.	Price of pure drug per kilo.	Price inflation per kilo.	Price inflation per cent.
		L.E.	Per cent.	Grammes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
1	Assiut ...	626	11.8	6,356	$\frac{626 \times 100}{11.8} = 5,305$	5,305—60= 5,245	8,742
2	Fayum ...	1,128	20	3,750	$\frac{1,128 \times 100}{20} = 5,640$	5,640—60= 5,580	9,300
3	Beni Suef...	407	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
4	Zagazig ...	1,628	12	6,250	$\frac{1,628 \times 100}{12} = 13,567$	13,567—60=13,507	22,512
5	Mansura ...	467	free from heroin	—	—	—	—
6	Damanhur ...	560	35	2,143	$\frac{560 \times 100}{35} = 1,600$	1,600—60= 1,540	2,567
7	Tanta ...	1,111	20	3,750	$\frac{1,111 \times 100}{20} = 5,555$	5,555—60= 5,495	9,158
8	Minia ...	1,185	13	6,000	$\frac{1,185 \times 100}{13} = 9,115$	9,115—60= 9,055	15,092
9	Girga ...	2,424	20	3,750	$\frac{2,424 \times 100}{20} = 12,120$	12,120—60=12,060	20,100
10	Benha ...	694	10	7,500	$\frac{694 \times 100}{10} = 6,940$	6,940—60= 6,880	11,467
11	Simbellawein ...	734	10	7,500	$\frac{734 \times 100}{10} = 7,340$	7,340—60= 7,280	12,133
12	Mahalla El Kobra	1,000	20	3,750	$\frac{1,000 \times 100}{20} = 5,000$	5,000—60= 4,940	8,233

For purposes of ready reckoning it may be considered that 1 kilogram is equal to 35 ounces or 2.2 lbs.

50 kilograms equal one hundredweight and 1,000 kilograms equal one ton.

From the above calculations it will be seen that the profits in this business are still attractive.

Internal Organisation.

The following Table shows the amount of correspondence exchanged, typed, printed matter, etc., from December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931, as compared with the previous periods.

1931	1930	1929	
21,640	20,350	7,311	Correspondence received and despatched ...
800	754	2,311	Dossiers created ...
22,100	20,152	1,369	European and Arabic typing ...
300	307	178	Printed circulars, forms, etc. ...
3,100	2,026	822	Translations ...
16,112	14,000	14,630	Cards ...
207	308	382	Total

These figures were obtained from the records of the executive committee and the following table shows the results of the examination of the records of the committee for the year 1931, as compared with the previous year:

Year	Total	Typed	Printed
1931	382	181	201
1930	343	145	198

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFICE.

INTERNAL ORGANISATION—DENUNCIATIONS AND REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC.

Internal Organisation.

The following Table shows the amount of correspondence exchanged, typed, printed matter, etc., from December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931, as compared with the previous periods.

	1929	1930	1931
Correspondence received and despatched	7,311	20,950	21,640
Dossiers created	2,311	754	800
European and Arabic typing	1,869	20,152	22,100
Printed circulars, forms, etc.... ..	176	365	300
Translations	833	2,026	3,100
Cards	17,690	17,000	16,112

Denunciations and Reports received from the Public.

During the period from December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931, the denunciations and reports received from the public, as compared with the previous periods (from April 1, 1929, to November 30, 1930), were as follows :—

1929	1930	1931	
637	728	328	Denouncing traffickers and smugglers.
28	23	5	Against hashish smokers.
25	10	7	Against addicts.
8	5	—	Written demands from persons requesting to be sent to hospital for treatment.
1	—	—	Against a person who applied intravenous injections containing liquid narcotics.
3	40	43	Against policemen for being mixed up in the traffic.
702	806	383	Total.

These denunciations were forwarded in due course to the executive authorities concerned and the following is the result of the denunciations which have so far been dealt with during the year 1931, as compared with the previous year : —

		Founded.	Unfounded.	Total.
1931	... ..	203	183	386
1930	... ..	297	248	545

CHAPTER IX.—PROPAGANDA.

Propaganda.

Cinema films, as follows, are now used by the Central Intelligence Narcotics Bureau, for propaganda purposes :—

(1) A Drama of the sad downfall of a family through addiction to narcotics. It shows how an addict began the habit of drug-taking and the eventual disastrous results to himself and to his family.

This film is 1,000 metres long.

(2) A propaganda film, 550 metres long, including a spoken address. It shows how the preventive authorities fight smuggling.

(3) A second propaganda film, 500 metres long, giving scenes of addicts inside prisons and the Lunatic Asylum. It also shows addicts in prison hospitals in the stage of withdrawal with its symptoms.

(4) A third propaganda film, 500 metres long, exposing the extent of damage done by narcotics to the physique of Egyptians.

The Students' Society for combating Narcotics has established several branches throughout the country. One of these branches—in Port Said—devised a poster showing narcotics as a ghost threatening murder and ruin. The poster also shows death and final passing to hell.

CHAPTER X.

DIRECTOR'S SPEECH AT GENEVA CONFERENCE.

February 23, 1931.

In my last year's report I painted, in colours strong but true, the ghastly state of thousands of the inhabitants of Egypt as a result of the introduction into the country of the vice of the taking of narcotics. A year has passed since then. True, a very small time in history or in the life of a country, but a twelve-month of vital value when we are dealing with the narcotic poisoning of a nation. I am in the happy position of being able to report progress. It is easy to be carried away by optimism and to see things as one wants to see them, but still, under the coldest douche of strict reality, I am convinced that drug addiction among the fellahin of Egypt has fallen by 50 per cent. If my last year's figure of half a million addicts out of fourteen million inhabitants was true, it is still a sufficiently terrible fact that 250,000 people should be the slaves and victims of drug addiction.

The causes that have effected this quick change are various. General economic depression must have had its effect, though one knows that our wretched drug slave will starve himself for his dope and will steal the gold out of his mother's teeth sooner than be left to suffer the agonies of deprivation. Severity of sentence must have done a lot. Of 10,000 persons sentenced during the year, 3,500 have received a year's imprisonment and 1,400 have been sentenced to between two and five years' imprisonment. Propaganda and education have spread the fallacy of the trade's gospel of the wonders of dope, and the sniffer is no longer regarded as the latest thing in smartness, but rather as a miserable spineless worm.

The other main cause of the falling off in addiction has been the unlimited greed of the retailer: if ever anyone started killing an 18-carat laying goose, it is the retailer of dope in Egypt. He has now got his adulteration up to 90 per cent, with the happy result for us that the peasant is ceasing to buy. After all the fellah is no fool, and when he is only getting a tenth of the kick he should be getting for his hard-found shilling, he is coming to realize that the game is not worth while.

The profits, however, made in the retail are still enormous; the figures are so incredible that I have considered it best in the report to show the exact mathematical calculations by which they are arrived at. An Egyptian retail trafficker will shortly be tried who is reputed to have made L.E. 150,000 from the trade in a few years. Among the evidence obtained in the enquiry is a document to show that seven years ago a judicial *saisie* was made upon him for unpaid alimony to his wife, and the forced sale of his household goods brought in the total sum of L.E. 37.

So much for the general situation. Much, however, remains to be done. The country is still rotten with dope, but I believe that it can still be saved from the complete ruin that threatened it. Thanks to the work of the League and to the general tightening up of control in Europe, the stream of illicit drugs into Egypt is now limited to the Istanbul stream. During the year under review, I can say with assurance and conviction that not an ounce of illicit heroin has come into Egypt from the factories of Central Europe.

Istanbul is the one and only provider, and were the three Istanbul factories to close today, there would be a heroin famine in Egypt. Turkey also is now cultivating and exporting in contraband very large quantities of hashish which, as we know, has practically no legitimate or medical use.

I will be so bold as to say that there is little concerning the wholesale narcotic traffic that we do not know of; there is much that we know but cannot say, because we are unwilling to produce the proofs.

In her narcotic battle, Egypt suffers greatly from the capitulations. As an Egyptian policeman, it maddens me to see the traffickers of certain European nationalities get away with it with a few pounds' fine and a couple of months' imprisonment, while for the same offence an Egyptian will get five years. Surely, the Powers will one day soon admit that, anyhow, for a crime like dope trafficking, their national traffickers should be handed over to a mixed court in Egypt with enhanced powers of sentence equivalent to those of the Egyptian Courts. This unfair difference in legislation is, however, largely compensated for by the willingness of the European Consular authorities to use their powers of deportation after, and sometimes without, conviction in the Consular courts. During the year, the

Bureau has obtained 129 deportations out of 169 applied for as compared with last year's figure of 33 approved out of 60 asked for. That 162 European traffickers have been deported in two years is good proof of the willing cooperation of the European Consular authorities, and it must be remembered that deportation in many cases is a far more severe sentence than a year or two's imprisonment, entailing, as it does, the complete break-up of a home and business interest of, possibly, a lifetime.

The majority of the big traffickers in Egypt today are Greeks, Turks, and Palestinian Jews. Luckily for us, many of these Greeks are local subjects as regards criminal jurisdiction, as also are the Turks and Palestinians, and as such are amenable to the Egyptian criminal courts, who, as is shown in the Millstones' case and the Paraffin Wax case, do not hesitate to give the maximum sentence of five years' imprisonment.

I do not propose to describe in detail the more important seizures of the year, as I have already done so in the Annual Report of the Bureau. I wish, however, to complete the story of the *Sardegna* case, printed on a loose sheet in the Report. I admit to a certain amount of satisfaction in having been able to get this case into the Report, as the Report had to be released at 8 p.m. on Thursday, January 15, 1931, and it was only on that day at 3 p.m. that we got a cable from Naples giving the result. I have since received another cable giving the quantity of heroin seized as 84 kilos. Well, 84 kilos less poison for Japan or America or somewhere is, in my Government's opinion, worth spending a little money on, even though it may not have been coming into Egypt. The success of the case is largely due to the promptness with which the Italian authorities in Cairo wirelessly the captain of the *Sardegna* and the Naples authorities.

Another important seizure was effected in Alexandria the day after I sailed; this was a cargo of 462 kilos of hashish from Constantinople in the s.s. "Umbria."

I now come to the crux of the whole situation in Egypt and, I think, in the world. The origin of all contraband heroin in Egypt today is Istanbul. I have nothing to say about Turkey's right to a share of the world's quota of legitimate production; that is not what I am discussing. I am discussing the fact that it is the contraband, white drugs from the Istanbul factories that are poisoning Egypt

and other countries. The Turkish representative states that his Government is doing all it can to prevent illicit export. As a practical policeman with some knowledge of the subject I can realize the difficulties of controlling a seaboard of the length of Turkey's. Might I, therefore, with all respect, suggest that control over factories like the Kuzdondjuk factory would be made much easier if no factory were allowed to be established on the coast with free access from the sea. No doubt access from the sea is most useful for the landing at the factory of the raw materials, but it is also most useful for the embarking of contraband goods under cover of darkness. The *Sardegna* case was a typical instance of this.

The Turkish representative stresses the difficulties of preventing the illicit export from Istanbul and the efforts his Government are making in this direction. I am sure, therefore, that he must be in full sympathy with our efforts to prevent these illicit goods reaching our countries.

Every big seizure made must be a heavy monetary loss to the traffic, and it is my intention to redouble our efforts on these lines until these factories cease sending out goods in contraband, or close down from lack of purchasers willing to risk the almost certain loss of their money. If the police of all suffering countries would spend a bit of money and pool their information, I am sure that we could starve these factories out in six months.

In the statement of the representative of Turkey, Document No. 1, 337, he states that 1,373 kilogrammes of opium were exported officially in 1928 to Egypt, and he goes on to say that the information concerning such exports is forwarded immediately to the Consulate of the country of destination. I am in a position to say that no opium has been imported into Egypt from Turkey during the years 1928, 1929, or 1930 with the knowledge or consent of the Egyptian Government or its Consul in Turkey. I would be glad to know from him what quantities of heroin, morphine, and hashish have been exported from Turkey to Egypt in 1928, 1929, and 1930.

Devastating as is the physical ruin of a country given to drug addiction, still more disastrous is the complete moral ruin of so many of the Government officials whose services can be of value to the traffickers. Not only are all port officials exposed to this temptation, but

also railway officials, postal officials, and all ranks of the police; the temptation is terrific, and my only surprise is that more of them do not fall victims. Think of a small official in the port on L.E. 10 or L.E. 12 a month, possibly in debt or with trouble at home. Someone suggests to him to put a couple of kilos of heroin in his pocket and meet again outside the port gates; the stuff is worth perhaps L.E. 250, his danger is nil, and his commission is perhaps L.E. 15 or L.E. 20—and he can do it every day. The temptation is superhuman. Poisoners of bodies and poisoners of souls, that's what these dope traffickers are! And I wish I could sentence them to suffer the agonies of their victims.

To an audience of experts it is not necessary for me to harp on the ghastly side of narcotic addiction: there is, though, a risk of experts becoming mechanical and hardened by too many statistics and dealings on paper. I have therefore brought with me a collection of objects illustrating our subject, as also a film showing how perfect physique and health can be ruined by drug addiction. I do not know whether every one present has seen an addict at his worst. I think probably not, and I think that it is very essential that everyone should. I propose, therefore, in this film to show you briefly and without words some of the agonies gone through by drug addicts deprived of their drugs. When you have seen it, you will perhaps do as I sometimes do and let your imagination run loose, and persuade you that you yourselves have fallen a victim to the drug habit. I can work myself into a state of sweating terror as I see myself deprived of all will-power, racked with pain and tied, till death relieves me, to the bondage of body and soul that is dope. I then realize that my imagination, through lack of personal experience, cannot picture one-hundredth of the real terrors of addiction.

With a sigh of relief I close that window into the chamber of horrors and go in search of further strength and means to fight the brutes who, to line their filthy pockets, are daily reducing thousands of human beings to a state of mental and physical misery infinitely worse than death itself.

INDEX.

A

	Page.
Abbas Genedi	13
Abdalla Aly Youssef	63
Abdel Aal Raslan	32
Abdel Aziz Ibrahim Saleh	63
Abdel Fattah el Shami	11
Abdel Hamid Mohamed Hassaballah	15
Abdel Latif Ahmed	32
Abdel Latif el Ridi	25
Abdel Latif Khafaga	63
Abdel Megid Ibrahim	22
Abdel Rahman Mohamed	15
Abdel Raouf Khafaga	63
Abdel Salam Hemaya	62
Abdel Samad	63
Abdel Wahab Mustafa	11
Abu el Magd Hassan	131
Addiction, duration of	82
— prevalence of	52
— social effects of	131
Addicts, ages of	66
— and addiction—Note on	106, 109
— and cures	113, 121
— trades of	65
Adulteration and cost of drugs	134-143
Agents, Government—killed while on duty	45-48
Ages of addicts	66
— of persons in the trade	66
— of prisoner addicts	78
Ahmed Aly Bahloul	45
Ahmed Messed	11
Ahmed Mohamed Abu Zeid	63
Ahmed Wasfi	29
Aly Moussa	28
American Export Line steamers	13, 17
Analysis of narcotics	72
Analysis of prisoner addicts	73
Anatolia, opium in	71
Angèle Aziz	63

	Page.
Angel, Maurice	9
"Ankara," s.s.	44
Anti-Narcotic Secretariat of the League—contribution of L.E. 500 by Egyptian Government	x
Antonatos, Michel	9
Apostolatos, Dimitri	9
Apostolatos, Fanny	6
Aprahamian, Armenak	19
Armenian smugglers	55
Arrest of smugglers—prevention of	31
Assaf, George	25
"Attiki," s.s.	19
Auer, Ludwig	1
Authorities, Preventive, endeavours of, against smuggling	30
Autohæmotherapy, treatment by	115
Autoserotherapy	117
Avavian, Hagob	20
"Aventino," s.s.	xiii, 13

B

Badria el Nashawany	11
Baggage sent through "Société Orientale de Tourisme," smuggling in.	11
Baker Bey, F. D., Miralai—Note by, on "Treatment for Narcotics Addiction"	121
Balinare	xiv
Barry Domville, Vice Admiral	23
Basili Sahioun	63
Biggam, Dr. A. G.—Note by, on "The Heroin Addicts and so-called Cures"	113
"Bourgas," s.s.	27
British Legislation	96
British Navy used by smugglers for transport of hashish	23

C

Café-Bar "Stella d'Italia"	14
Calogérides, Antoine	45
Caloyannis, Alecco	9
"Calypso," H.M.S.	23
Cazacopoulos Constantin	7
— Efthymios	7
— George	7

	Page.
Ceccolini, Guglielmo	7
Central Prisons, persons in	67, 69
Chahine Jean	6
— Mme.	9
Chaskes—Glickmann—Friedmann organisation	1
Chauffeur of Turkish Legation trafficking in heroin	28
Chief Engineer, s.s. "Aventino"	xiii-13
Chrysinis, Elia	8
Cinema films	146, 151
Coast Guards, seizure of narcotics on board of steamers	36-43
Conference at Geneva, 1931—Speech by Director, C.N.I.B.	147
— for Limitation of Manufacture of narcotics	ix, 97
Consular Courts, judgments by	88
Contribution of L.E. 500 to Anti-Narcotic Secretariat of the League	x
Convention for the Limitation of Manufacture of narcotic drugs	97
Conviction, previous, for possession of drugs	79
Coppola, Felice	7
Cost and Adulteration of drugs	134-143
Costaras, Costa	45
Cures and the heroin addict	113, 121
Customs, seizure of drugs on board of steamers	36-43
Cvitanovic, Giovanni	21
D	
D'Ambra, Leonidas	7
— Marie	7
Death caused by drugs	133
Del Negro, Renato	xiii, 7, 15
Denunciations and reports received from the public	145
Dimitri "El Halawani"	6
Dimopoulos, George	3
Director C.N.I.B., Speech at Geneva, 1931	147
Divorce through addiction and trafficking in drugs	132
Donikian, Kevork	53
Donkey's saddle, hashish hidden in	32
Drug addicts and drug addiction	106, 109
Drugs, Limitation of Manufacture	97
Drugs, quantity of, consumed by prisoner-addicts	80
Drugs seized on board steamers	36-43
Dugeon Dr., H. W., Note by, on Drug Addicts and Drug Addiction.	106
Duration of addiction	82

E

	Page.
Effects of addiction, social	131
"Ege," s.s.	16
Egyptian Legislation	89
Eid Mansi Hegazi	56
El Halawani Dimitri	6
El Mour	11
El Sayed Ahmed el Sioufi	15
El Sayed Mustapha El Sherbini	12
Endeavours of Preventive Authorities against smuggling	30
Engine of motor car—hashish concealed in	10
Exportation of morphine and heroin by Turkey	ix, x, 148
Expulsion of foreign traffickers	87

F

Factories, Turkish, exporting drugs to Egypt	x
Fares El Ginedi Abdalla	7, 8, 13
Farghali Hassan	63
Fight between Govt. agents and smugglers at Sinai	47
Fines imposed under Narcotics Law	86
Foley, Victor	7, 16
Foreign Narcotics Legislation	91
Foreign sources of supply	1
France—drugs escaping control	xi
Friedmann—Chaskes—Glickmann organisation	1
Friedmann, Frau	2
Frontier Administration—Frontiersman smuggling narcotics	33
Frontier Administration—Seizures effected during 1931	49
Fuad Melham Karam	11

G

Gabr Ahmed Mohamed Shehat	15
Gad El Rab El Sayed	15
Gani Sabino	45
Georgatos, Christine	9
Georges Antonious	62
German firm soliciting business in contraband narcotics	27
Girls employed for smuggling	6
Glickmann—Chaskes—Friedmann organisation	1
Government agents killed on duty	45-48
Goy, Walter	27
Greek Legislation	94
Gregoratos, Fanny	6
Guerrera, Peppino	11
Gypsum, hashish dissimulated in sacks of	25

H		Page.
Habib Aziz	...	60
Hadjoannou—Macris gang	...	2
Hag Mohamed Heikal	...	61
Halpern, Michel	...	2
Hashem Mansi	...	56
Hashish and opium seized at Port Said	...	30
" and tobacco concealed in pine powder	...	19
" carried under a woman's clothes	...	32
" concealed in the engine of a motor car	...	10
" dissimulated in sacks of gypsum	...	25
" found on a smuggler at El Saff	...	34
" from Syria	...	xiv, 11, 93
" from Turkey	...	xiv, 20
" from Yugo Slavia	...	xiv
" hidden in a donkey's saddle	...	32
" hidden in a hook	...	32
" hidden in a tarbush	...	31
" of Istanbul—seizure of, at Port Said	...	12
" seized in a train locomotive	...	31
" seized in Cairo Railway Station	...	60
" seized on s.s. "Pilsna"	...	21
" seized with a railway guard at Hawamdieh	...	35
" smuggled across Sinai	...	47
" smuggled by a Frontiersman	...	33
" smuggled by railway workmen at Dekerness	...	35
" smuggled in a motor car	...	33
" smuggled in wooden slippers	...	32
Hashish—smugglers using British Navy for transport of	...	23
Hassan Aly Hassan	...	63
Hellenic Coast Line streamers	...	8
"Helwan," s.s.	...	8
Heroin addicts and 'so-called' cures, Note on	...	113
" and morphine exported by Turkey	...	ix, x, 148
" concealed in a maize stick	...	35
" injection of	...	112
" seized in Cairo Railway Station	...	60
" smuggled by canteen-keepers of s.s. "Umbria"	...	10
" trafficking in, by chauffeur of Turkish Legation	...	28
H.M.S. "Calypso"	...	23
" "Royal Sovereign"	...	23
Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company	...	44
Huber, Judge	...	xv

I		Page.
Ibrahim Abu Sherif		11
Ibrahim Aly Salama		31
Ibrahim Darwish Ahmed		9
Ibrahim El Sayed Sarhan		62
Ibrahim Shaaban		15
Ibrahim Suliman		56
Injection of heroin		112
Insulin treatment		119
Istanbul hashish		12
Italian Legislation		95
J		
Judgments by Consular Courts		88
„ by Egyptian Courts... ..		85
K		
Kalpakhdjian, Stefan		56
“Kantor Maru”, s.s.		44
Kazandjian, Artin Ohannes... ..		55
Kazandjian, Artin Yacoub		55
Keun, C. B. E.		44
Khadra bent Abu Gomaa		32
Khamis Gad Ammar		31
Kraniotakis, Nicolas		7
Kuzdunjuk Factory		150
L		
Ladies employed for smuggling		6
Laws of various countries—penalties under		100
Leary, Chief Petty Officer, British Navy		23
Leboutis, Dimitri		6
Leccas, Leonidas		9
Legation, Turkish—chauffeur of—trafficking in heroin		28
Legislation, British		96
— Egyptian		89
— Foreign		91
— Greek		94
— Italian... ..		95
Light, Dr.		124
Limitation of manufacture of drugs		97
Lloyd Triestino steamers	XIII, 8, 13,	21
Local traffickers		33
Locomotive—train, hashish seized in		31

M

	Page.
Macris—Hadjioannou gang	2
Mahmud Ibrahim Saad El Hanesh	15
Mahmud Yusef Shakir	8
Maize stick—heroin concealed in	35
Malarial infection acquired during intravenous heroin administration	11, 3115
Malaxos, Michel	5
Malhame, Albert	6
Manufacture of drugs—limitation of	97
"Mariette Pacha," s.s.	12
Martelli, Carlo... ..	14
Maurice Angel... ..	9
Mavrogennis, Thalís	5, 95
Mavroyannis, Demosthenes	5
Menelaos, Zacharides	8
Merck, E.—firm of	15
Mikhail Naguib	60
Miller, Dr. R. S., note by—on Drug Addicts and Drug Addiction	109
Mill-stone case	27
Modinos, Dr.	115
Mohamed Abdel Khalek	61
Mohamed Abu Zeid	62
Mohamed Ahmed Abdel Aal	15
Mohamed Aly Khadr	56
Mohamed Mahmud	62
Mohamed Mohamed Ragab	15
Mohamed Nafe	xv
Mohamed Reseka el Messiri	8
Mohamed Said Muftah	56
Mohamed Sarhan El Attawi	32
Mohamed Suliman Abdel Samad	63
Monopoly of narcotics in Turkey	xi
Morphine and Heroin exported by Turkey	ix, x, 148
Motor car hashish concealed in engine	10
— hashish smuggled in	33
"Mouazzaz," s.s.	25
Muller, Dr.	xiv
Mustapha el Mohandiz	63
Mustapha Ibrahim Suliman	15
Mustapha Koleilat	10

N

Naggiar, Dr.	120
Narcotics seized by Coast Guards, Customs and Police authorities on board steamers	36-43

Narcotics seized in Egypt from 1-12-30 to 30-11-31	Page. 51
Nationalities of traffickers	64
Native Tribunals—judgment by... ..	85

O

Office—internal organisation	144
Officials of Palestine Railways smuggling hashish... ..	31
Opium and hashish seized at Port Said	30
Opium from Smyrna	44
Opium in Anatolia	71
Opium, Turkish	70

P

Paissis, Constantin	25
Paissis, Pandelis	26
Palestine Railways—seizure of hashish	31
Papa, Ettore	22
"Patris II," s.s.	8
Payment of wages by heroin in lieu of money	131
Penalties under Laws of various countries	100
Percentage of wage spent by addict on his dope	76
Petrochilos, Jacques	7
"Pilsna," s.s.	xiii, 21
Pine powder affair	19
Plaster—hashish dissimulated in sacks of	25
Posters for propaganda against addiction	146
Post Office employés trafficking in drugs	34, 62
Prevalence of addiction	52
Preventive Authorities—endeavours against smuggling	30
Prices of drugs	134-143
Prisoner-addicts, age of	78
" analysis of	73
" quantities of drugs consumed by	80
" trades of	74
Prisons' Director-General—Note by	68
Prisons—persons in	67, 69
Professions of persons in the trade	66
Propaganda	146

Q

Quantities of drugs consumed by 500 prisoner-addicts	80
---	----

R	Page.
Racks, plate—drugs concealed in	55
Ragheb Massoud	60
Ragheb Tanious	63
Railway guard smuggling hashish at Hawamdieh	35
Railway Station—drugs seized in	60
Railway workmen smuggling hashish at Dekerness	35
"Rashid," s.s.	31
Rauch, Dr.	xiv
Reports and denunciations received from the public	145
Return, yearly, of narcotics seized in Egypt	51
Rollo, Domenico	10
Roll of Honour	45
"Royal Sovereign," H.M.S.	23
S	
Saddle, donkey's—hashish hidden in	32
Said Mohamed El Nashawani	11
Salah El Din Assha	25
Sanatorium for addicts	70
Sardegna," s.s.	10, 149
Sayed El Tourabi	7
Sayed Mursi Abdalla	7
Schor, Trajan	1
Seals, counterfeit, of Italian Consulate used by smugglers	3
Secchi, Antonio	5
Seizures effected in Frontiers Administration areas	49
,, of narcotics in Egypt	51
Shazli Hassan Shazli	131
Shehata Mursi	56
Signorini, Umberto	5
Sinai—fight between Government agents and smugglers	47
SITMAR steamers	xiii
Slippers—hashish smuggled in	32
Smugglers' fight with Government agents at Sinai	47
Smuggling—Endeavours of Preventive Authorities against	30
Smyrna—opium from	44
Social effects of addiction	131
Société Orientale de Tourisme	11
Speech of Director, C.N.I.B. at Geneva Conference, 1931	147
S.S. "Ankara"	44
S.S. "Attiki"	19
S.S. "Aventino"	xiii, 13

	Page.
S.S. "Bourgas"	27
S.S. "Ege"	16
S.S. "Helwan"	8
S.S. "Kantori Maru"	44
S.S. "Mariette Pacha"	11
S.S. "Mouazzaz"	25
S.S. "Patris II."	8
S.S. "Pilsna"	XIII, 21
S.S. "Rashid"	31
S.S. "Sardegna"	10,149
S.S. "Umbria"	3,10,149
S.S. "Victoria"	XIII, 6
S.S. "Vienna"	8
Stamatopoulos, George	6
Steamers, American Export Line... ..	13,17
— Hellenic Coast Line	8
— Lloyd Triestino	XIII, 8, 13, 21
— seizure of narcotics on board	36-43
— SITMAR... ..	XIII
"Stella d'Italia"—Café-bar	14
Students' Society for combating narcotics	146
Sturlesi, Filippo	10
Summary of penalties under Laws of various countries	100
Supply from foreign sources	1
Sursock, Dimitri	9
Syria—hashish from	XIV, 11, 93

T

Tahtikou, Paraskivas	45
Tammaro, Vittorio... ..	8
Tarbush—hashish hidden in	31
Tawfiq Abdalla Pasha—Note by	68
Theodossiou, Constantine	30
Tobacco and hashish concealed in pine powder	19
Tokatlian, Theodore	29
Torrance, Dr.	124
Trades of addicts and persons involved	65
Trades of prisoner addicts	74
Trade—tricks of	31
Traffickers, local	33
„ nationalities of	64
Train locomotive—hashish seized in	31

	Page.
Transshipment	44
Treatment by Autohaemotherapy	115
" during withdrawal period	114
" for narcotic addicts	121
" Insulin	119
Tribunals, Native—judgments by	85
Tricks of the trade	31
Tsakissiris, George	45
Tuchton, M.	15
Turkey, Exportation of morphine and heroin... ..	IX, X, 148
" hashish from	XIV, 20
Turkish Legation—chauffeur of, trafficking in heroin	28
Turkish opium	70

U

"Umbria," s.s.	3, 10, 149
-----------------------	------------

Government Press
1927-1928-1929

Vartanian, Yacoub	56
"Victoria," s.s.	XIII, 6
"Vienna," s.s.	8

W

Wages paid by heroin in lieu of money	131
Wages, percentage of, spent by addicts on dope	76
Warship, British, used by traffickers for contraband	23
Weinstein, Gabriel	2
Woman carrying hashish under her clothes	32
Women employed for smuggling	6

Y

Yearly Return of Narcotics seized in Egypt	51
Yerdikerdichian, Agop	8
Yoanides, Jean Costi	45
Youssifakis, P.	26
Yugo Slavia—hashish from	XIV

Z

Zaki Hermina	63
Zeidenberg, Victorine	9

